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France to Keep Troops Under Arms All Summer; O'Hara in Misstatement?

The World's Day—At a Glance
June 27, 1939

Daladier Finds Crisis Gravest in 20 Years

PARIS (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier sent the French Parliament on its summer vacation today after declaring that French troops must be kept under arms in the midst of the gravest international crisis "in 20 years."

The Premier declared there were 3,000,000 men massed across the frontiers of France "without counting semimilitary units."

M. Daladier, who has been given power to rule France by decree until Nov. 30, told the Chamber of Deputies that it was now apparent that the aim of "foreign efforts is to separate Frenchmen and to disrupt the French-British solidarity so indispensable for the peace of the world."

SEC Charges Proxy Misstatement to O'Hara

Walter E. O'Hara, who founded the big Narragansett race track in Rhode Island, and lost his control of it after a spectacular political battle with former Gov. Robert E. Quinn, and now is seeking to regain control, was accused today by the Securities and Exchange Commission of using misleading statements in letters seeking proxies from stockholders of the race track.

The Commission laid its charges before Judge George C. Sweeney in the Federal District Court at Boston, asking the Court to restrain Mr. O'Hara and a stockholders committee, which is backing him, from soliciting further proxies or using those already obtained. Mr. O'Hara is asking re-election as a director of the track. A compromise proposed by Judge Sweeney by which only those proxies obtained since June 10 would be invalidated was found acceptable by Ernest Cuneo of New York, attorney for Mr. O'Hara, but was rejected by Chester Lane, of Washington, counsel for the SEC. Argument of the case then proceeded.

Commons Approves Tax on Armaments Profits

LONDON (AP)—The House of Commons last night approved the Government's plan to tax armament contracts, by a 60 per cent tax on excess profits of firms receiving £200,000 or more gross from armaments work.

Dictator Rights Over Czech Regions Decreed

PRAGUE, German Bohemia (AP)—Der Neue Tag, German organ in Moravia and Bohemia, published a new decree by Reichschancellor Adolf Hitler yesterday empowering Reich Protector Baron Konstantin von Neurath to change the autonomous rights of the Protectorate "so far as it furthers the common interest." He may declare all kinds of legal measures when "there is danger in delay."

Daladier Blocks Old-Age Pension Hopes

PARIS (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier spiked parliamentary hopes for establishing government old-age pensions today when he told the Senate Finance Committee that "national defense requires all of the country's available funds." He said the Treasury could not "see its way clear" to providing an unestimated amount for pensions along with current heavy spending for defense.

Stark Assails Criminal and Political Ties

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, who helped to tumble "Boss" Thomas J. Pendergast from control of Kansas City this spring, told the thirty-first annual Governors' Conference here today that any ties between crime and politics must be smashed "if the faith of the American people in popular Government is to be retained."

Earlier, Homer A. Holt of West Virginia and John Moses of North Dakota agreed on the inadvisability of taxing citizens beyond their ability to pay.

Japanese Planes Raid Soviet Mongolian Base

TOKYO (AP)—Japanese warplanes were reported officially today to have crossed into Soviet Russian-dominated Outer Mongolia and raided an air base in a continuation of heavy border fighting. [Details: Page 5.]

U. S. Cadets to Take Part in British Regatta

PLYMOUTH, England (AP)—The United States training ship Nantucket arrived here yesterday from the Azores with 100 cadets aboard. The ship will remain until June 29, the cadets taking part in Plymouth regatta week beginning tomorrow.

Baltimore Welcomes Nobles of Mystic Shrine

BALTIMORE, Md.—Shriners decked in their picturesque costumes initiated their annual convention here today. Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland and Mayor Howard W. Jackson of Baltimore welcomed the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine as the Imperial Council began its sessions.

Clipper Flies Short Lap in Delayed Flight

SHEDIAC, New Brunswick (CP)—The Yankee Clipper took off at 11:55 a. m., E. S. T., for Botwood, Newfoundland, on the second leg of its trans-Atlantic preview flight after having been held here by bad weather since June 24. The big plane, carrying a crew of 11 and 20 passengers, is expected to stop next at Foynes, Ireland, en route to Southampton, England, if weather over the Atlantic permits the Botwood takeoff.

The Clipper is on the first of a series of preview flights on the North Atlantic route before starting regular service.

To Scan Basis of Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, June 27—Development of a specific platform for the promotion of national prosperity is planned by the Brookings Institution of Washington, it was learned here today.

The work will be financed by a grant of $35,000 from the Falk Foundation, which simultaneously announced another grant of $21,000 to the Brookings Institution and a grant of $60,000 to the National Bureau of Economic Research, New York.

In attempting to determine the bases of American prosperity and present the finding in a popularly written volume, the Brookings Institution will integrate all the research investigations it has made through the years, according to J. Steele Gow, Director of the Falk Foundation.

Studies of money, credit, industrial productive capacity, agriculture, transportation and prices will be drawn upon for this major effort, Mr. Gow said.

"It is believed that such a report will challenge the attention of leaders in business and government whose decisions affect the national welfare broadly," he added.

In its second study, the Brookings Institution is to continue research into industrial prices, dealing particularly with the general problem of how price policies can be applied to increase the market for goods.

Primary attention will be given to the problem of timing adjustments in relation to the ups and downs of the business cycle and to the question of how the frequency and magnitude of price changes affect consumption and production, Mr. Gow continued.

The National Bureau of Economic Research is to investigate production and productivity in the non-manufacturing industries such as mining, agriculture, transportation, construction and public utilities. An important segment of the study will be devoted to answering the question of whether mechanization of industry destroys or creates jobs.

Courant Stops Naming Diseases in Obituaries

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., June 27

The Hartford Courant, the "oldest newspaper in America published daily," editorially announced today that the cause of death would be omitted from its future obituary columns.

The editors explained the new policy was intended as a "contribution to the peace of mind of those who foster gloomy predictions."

Reich's Moves Laid to Position In Bargaining

Wants to be ready for any eventuality in any place which will result in Germany's benefit.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 27—While Europe waits for the next move anywhere in the world which will effect a change, favorable or unfavorable, to the ambitions of the totalitarian States, the Reich is busy consolidating its forces, both at home and in the Free City of Danzig, for all eventualities in the coming months.

Here in Germany reports of a tremendous speeding up of work on the eastern fortifications, especially in East Prussia, and the reenforcement of troops on western frontiers are supplemented by rumors from generally well-informed circles that by the middle of August Germany will be established on a full war footing.

In view of the fact that August is the normal month of maneuvers this is easily explainable as far as Germany is concerned. But for circles abroad to rush immediately into the interpretation that this of necessity means war and thereby become panicky is merely to play the National Socialist game.

Part of "Cornering" Policy

All this military maneuvering is part of the same policy which, to use Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' own expression, "cornered" the western democracies last September.

Its real aim is to strengthen the Reich so that it will be in desired position for any bargaining that is to be done.

In Danzig the establishment of a Free Corps of Youths which, it is reported, will receive some special training in East Prussia, indicates the Reich's preparations for the further consolidation of its position there, but though anything is possible it is still denied in responsible circles here that any move is contemplated during the next few weeks.

Danzig Relations Unchanged

In general, German-Polish relations over Danzig have not changed appreciably since Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech April 28 and the reply of the Polish Foreign Minister, Joseph Beck, a week later. Celebration throughout Poland, particularly in the Port of Gdynia, of Navy Week has meanwhile brought forth ironical comments in German press.

For Germany answers Poland's argument that the Poles need "living space" by replying that the contention that Poland has less than 90 miles of Baltic seacoast is merely a "psychological and economic" matter. If Germany were to acquire Danzig, the Reich, it is said, would not ignore the economic needs of Poland.

Frederick's Words Recalled

Yet the words of the former King of Prussia, Frederick the Great, are quoted freely in justification of the position of the Poles. For Frederick declared, "Whoever rules the mouth of the Vistula and the city of Danzig will be more the master of Poland than the King who rules there."

Frederick also added that when a Prussian had acquired that territory "we shall have a bridle on the Poles and be able to dictate to them because the Vistula is the only avenue for part of their merchandise."

Meanwhile, abusive attacks upon England and the British Empire continue unabated.

Germany's anti-British drive: Why Hitler abrogated naval treaty: Page 5.

Draft Warning to Japanese

© International

London Weighs Action Over Tientsin

The British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax (right) is shown with Sir Alexander Cadogan, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, as they arrived at 10 Downing Street for a conference regarding the Japanese blockade of the British Concession. Later Lord Halifax warned Japan that further humiliation of British subjects would be "intolerable."

Japan Tells Powers to Take Ships From Two More Ports

SHANGHAI, June 27 (AP)—The Japanese Navy today announced offensives against two more Chinese ports, warned the United States and other powers to remove their vessels, and declared the ports would be closed to foreign shipping.

A Thursday noon deadline was given for withdrawal of third-power ships, after which Japan would not be responsible for their safety. United States and other foreign nationals were urged by the Japanese to leave the two cities, Wenchow and Foochow.

British authorities answered with a warning that Japanese would be held responsible for any interference with British shipping or endangering of British lives and properties.

The United States position was not made known immediately, but observers pointed out that a similar Japanese warning in the case of Swatow was rejected promptly.

The British Consulate-General, in a note to the Japanese, said Britain would not accept the Japanese warning as relieving Japan of responsibility and added:

"The right of British vessels, including warships, to proceed to and remain in any place in Chinese waters including the treaty ports of Foochow and Wenchow and the right of British subjects to reside at or near Foochow and Wenchow remains unaffected."

By capturing Wenchow and Foochow Japan would gain the last two important ports under Chinese control.

The new drives were announced within a week of the virtual closing of the port of Ningpo and the fall of Swatow, where British and United States warcraft refused to heed a Japanese warning to withdraw.

The Japanese warned neutral vessels to leave the two ports "by noon of June 29, after which the ports will be closed to ships other than Japanese."

The announcement indicated the ports would be mined to keep out foreign vessels.

Wenchow is in Chekiang Province, 230 miles south of Shanghai, and Foochow is in Fukien Province, 380 miles south of Shanghai.

Japanese planes raid Soviet base; Tientsin pressure to increase until Britain changes: Page 5.

N. E. Institute on World Affairs Opens Talks With the Orient

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 27—Capacity enrollment for resident members of the New England Institute of International Relations seemed assured as registration began this afternoon, and a number of day students had also signed up for the 11-day session.

Recurrent crises in world affairs during the eight years that the Institute has been held on the Wellesley campus have resulted in a constantly increasing general public interest in international relations—and their effect upon domestic tranquillity and prosperity—and each year more leaders in New England communities have attended the sessions so as to be able to present clearer concepts of world problems and possible solutions to their groups at home.

Following convocation in Sage Hall this afternoon the opening event on this year's Institute program is a public lecture in Alumnae Hall at 8:15 tonight by Dr. George H. Blakeslee, who will focus attention on current developments in the Orient—and their background. The title of his lecture is: "Must China Bow to Japanese Domination?"

Dr. Blakeslee, who is Professor of International Relations at Clark University, was a member of the Lytton Commission sent to Manchuria in 1932. Tomorrow morning he will begin a lecture course, for Institute members only, on the subject: "What's Ahead for the Orient?"

Two changes in the Institute program were announced today:

Dr. Rufus M. Jones of Haverford, Pa., Chairman of the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia, who was a member of the Quaker group which went to Germany last year to arrange for assistance to refugees, is to lecture on "America's Opportunity to Aid Refugees and Minorities," in place of Clarence E. Pickett,

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Roosevelt Men Try Reshaping Congress Lines

Coalition throws doubt on New Deal program —Monetary power of President shattered.

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—Bar silver 18 15-16d, off 11-16. (Equivalent 39.89 cents.)

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Bar silver 39¾, off 3.

Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—Roosevelt forces in Congress were trying to re-form their shattered lines today and bring order out of the legislative chaos which developed from the fantastic coalition by which the Senate voted to raise the Treasury price of silver while at the same time stripping the President of further power to devalue the dollar.

The coalition was composed of right-wing Republicans and left-wing inflationists, and illustrated as successful a sample of vote-swapping as Congress has seen in years. The success of the maneuver has thrown doubt on the whole Administration legislative program, particularly with reference to the relief and monetary bills which must be passed by the dead line of midnight June 30, or cause great embarrassment to the Government.

But so complete was the Administration's rout that the monetary bill is endangered, the relief bill may be blocked, and more than that, the whole end of the first session of the 76th Congress is thrown in amazing uncertainty. Leaders frankly agreed that they could not foretell at this moment the fate of any bill before Congress, and more than one forecast that the murky situation might mean postponement of neutrality legislation and the President's lending-spending program till next fall.

International Effects

The Senate took another step in the same monetary bill which will have international effects of an undetermined sort. Without even the formality of a roll call it adopted the Townsend amendment forbidding further purchase of foreign silver over the vigorous opposition of Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, who charged it would cripple American trade with Mexico. The United States has been buying 5,000,000 ounces of silver a month from Mexico and 1,200,000 a month from Canada at the world price of 43 cents. China is no longer a heavy seller to the United States and it is charged that America's previous silver policy forced China off the silver standard. The foreign purchase plan has never been very popular with Secretary Morgenthau.

What happened in the Senate

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Debate on Budget And Income Taxes Busies Legislators

Public pocketbook at disposition of Beacon Hill debates — Saltonstall insists real estate be relieved of burden—Would 'peg' city spending—Budget opposition is gathering.

The Public Pocketbook was very much to the fore on Beacon Hill today.

While Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal to produce $9,250,000 additional revenue from increased income tax rates was being attacked and favored before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means, the House of Representatives started in on a three-hour debate on the Governor's $2,370,000 reduction on the State's first biennial budget.

Back of it all is the Governor's insistence upon new revenue to relieve the burden upon real estate, coupled with his first endorsement of legislation effecting tax limitation upon all Massachusetts cities and towns. The Governor would "peg" municipal spending and limit municipalities to appropriations not exceeding their average for the past five years.

Despite opposition to about half of Governor Saltonstall's 54 vetoed items, complete approval of the $2,370,000 slash appeared virtually certain today when Albert E. Morris, House Minority Leader, of Everett called upon Democratic members to support the cut.

"There is a universal protest against new taxes," Representative Morris said, "and it is either cut the budget or get new taxes. I want to compliment the House on what it has done to cut the budget and express the hope that the Governor will be sustained all along the line."

On the inheritance and income taxes, items included the proposed removal of all exemptions from net incomes of over $5,000; broadening the income tax base by lowering the exemption for single persons from $2,000 to $1,400 and for married persons from $2,500 to $2,000, and an increased tax on income, high and low from 1½ to 2½ per cent this year. [Details: Page 9.]

Gov. Earl K. Long Seeks to Restore Kingfish Machine

BATON ROUGE, La., June 27 (AP)—Triumphant at last in his tireless quest for state power, Gov. Earl Kemp Long today moved swiftly to rehabilitate and save the old Huey Long political machine, badly shaken by "financial irregularity" charges claiming attention of federal authorities.

The new Chief Executive, brother of the late "Kingfish," promised no let-up in a cleanup of knotted political affairs of the State. Mr. Long was sworn in last night following the resignation of Richard W. Leche in the midst of further federal scrutiny of WPA activities here. Mr. Leche's term had eleven months to run.

Mr. Long's staunch political ally and mentor, Mayor Robert S. Maestri of New Orleans, sat beside the new executive as he outlined his plans for occupancy of the ornate gubernatorial mansion his brother built for himself, in 1929, high above the Mississippi River.

The influence of Maestri, noted for his conservative, constructive business-like administration of the state's metropolis, led some to hope the state's affairs under Gov-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Municipal 'Pegging' Of Government Costs Urged by Saltonstall

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Plans for pegging municipal expenditures to halt the continued rise in spending and to make certain that any new revenue produced through state legislation shall be applied to relieve real estate of excess taxation were enjoying renewed public attention today as the result of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's support of such legislation in his recent budget message.

The Governor, in vetoing 54 budget items and reducing two others to save $2,370,000, renewed his oft-repeated demand for new revenue to relieve real estate and for the first time proposed passage of legislation effecting tax limitation upon all Massachusetts cities and towns.

"The criticism is often made," the Governor stated to the Legislature, "and rightly so, that local authorities will consider new revenue allowed them by new state laws as justifiable for increased expenditures by them in their localities. This is entirely unjustified. Our reason for attempting to relieve real estate of some of its present burdens is to maintain the financial integrity of our cities and towns, some of which are now in a weak financial condition.

Backs Remedial Laws

"I trust that you will consider ways and means to eliminate or reduce these additional benefits that the cities and towns may receive if they increase in any one year their expenditures over the average of a previous period of years.

"I most urgently call your attention to these words and hope that you will enact some legislation as contained in House Bill 653, or in the report of the recent Recess Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures, now pending before the House Ways and Means Committee."

The special recess commission plan was tied up with a proposed 2 per cent sales tax, but could easily be applied to any new revenue program under which cities and towns were to receive the proceeds.

Under the commission plan a municipality would be subject to loss of 5 per cent of its share of the new revenue for every 1 per cent increase in its appropriations over the average appropriations for the previous five years. From the appropriations' total would be excluded payments of principal and interest on debts. Some adjustment, however, would be made to allow municipalities whose real estate valuations are increasing to make proportionately higher appropriations.

Average Rates Retained

House Bill 653, filed by Charles M. Rogerson of Boston, is considered in legislative circles a complicated affair. It provides that the proceeds of all new taxation measures since 1934 and the increase in the yield of old tax over the yield prior to 1934 shall be distributed to cities and towns. In addition the municipalities would be limited to appropriations for all municipal expenditures, other than public welfare, debt payments, and State Tax, not exceeding the average appropriations for the previous five years. Only through approval of the State Emergency Finance Board would municipalities be allowed to exceed the five-year average.

Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, hailed Governor Saltonstall's message adhering to the theory of municipal expenditure pegging, a theory of which Mr. MacDonald has been a champion for several years. In fact, Mr. MacDonald was

(Continued on Page 9, Column 8)

Intimate Message from Washington

Republicans Explain Why They Have Been Voting With the Democrats: Say New Dealers Are Swinging to G. O. P. Way

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Washington is in the throes of a good old-fashioned legislative climax, and the news columns from day to day tell the story of exciting developments. There is time here to touch on only a few highspots, and to begin before it is too late a word might be said about the fight to broaden the income tax base and what came of it.

It may be recalled that this column on June 15 had something to say on the subject, and that the argument was advanced that the middle income brackets are today escaping relatively lightly, and that ultimately something must be done about it. By a coincidence, President Roosevelt at his press conference June 16 gave a qualified indorsement to the same idea. Then last Thursday the matter came to an actual congressional test in the Senate. Senator La Follette's proposal to broaden the income tax rates was defeated by a tie vote, 38 to 38. But although defeated it received the approval of two potential Republican presidential candidates, Senators Vandenberg and Taft, and many who voted against it explained, like Senator Tydings, that they did so only in order to expedite the business relief tax bill. Finally, to make the record complete, Vice President Garner on Saturday went out of his way to support the tax broadening program.

That is a record of nonpartisan support that is hard to ignore: Roosevelt, La Follette, Vandenberg, Taft, and Garner! In details these men differ, but in general they agree, and their agreement may overcome even the reluctance of Congress to write new taxes. It is not the purpose here to review the arguments further but merely to record as a good forecast that before long middle incomes will have somewhat heavier taxes, and income-tax exemptions will be curtailed, for two purposes, (1) to help balance the budget; and (2) to bring home to new groups of citizens the effects of deficit financing.

Martin Adroit in Leadership

A word should be said too about the Republican position in the current congressional crisis. "Joe" Martin, the canny little minority leader from Massachusetts, has extricated his party from a difficulty which few people have realized: that of seeming to agree with his opponents. The fact is that in recent weeks the House of Representatives has seemed to have a coalition government. The old saying is that the duty of an opposing party is to oppose. But consider the record of the past few weeks.

On the Social Security Act amendments all but two Republicans voted for the Administration measure.

On the tax bill to give aid to business, only one Republican finally voted in opposition, although Republican amendments had previously been offered and rejected.

On the big relief bill there were only a score of negative votes and these were about equally divided between parties.

Finally, the unsuccessful fight to halt $225,000,000 in parity payments on the farm bill was again nonpartisan, and the measure squeaked through only with the support of western Republican votes.

Both Sides Claiming Credit

That is the record of four big bills, in each of which Republicans went along with Democrats. The Republicans warmly assert that the New Deal has finally come over to their way of thinking and that some of these bills represent a moral victory for their own long struggle and a capitulation on the part of the majority. While this may be true, the Democrats are going to claim credit for all the measures and point out that they were passed by a Democratic Congress and signed by a Democratic President.

At any rate Republicans were growing restive, and it began to look as though opposition had disappeared, particularly with the added fact that for patriotic reasons the minorities had decided not to make the big debate on the neutrality bill on partisan lines.

Mr. Martin doubtless saw the embarrassment of all this harmony. He took prompt and skillful action to revive the one issue which more and more seems likely to be the basic question in the 1940 presidential campaign—economy. His bill for a blanket 10 per cent slash in Federal appropriations, which he estimates might save $500,000,000, draws the line once more between the New Dealers and the Republican-Democratic conservative coalition. There may not be much chance of passing the Martin proposal. In fact some Republicans might secretly dislike to see it pass. But it reminds the country all the same that opposition in Washington has a campaign slogan, economy, which might be immensely popular with the voters next year.

By an ironic coincidence, however, while Mr. Martin was preaching economy in the House the Republicans in the Senate yesterday were logrolling with the silver bloc to boost the silver subsidy. Undoubtedly they succeeded in embarrassing the Administration by their maneuver but at a heavy cost to themselves. The silver victory which the 16 Republican votes assured seems to many observers to be a simple raid on the Treasury. In the long run it will be a sad mistake for the opposition to throw away its strongest appeal to the voters by action which makes the sincerity of its economy slogan questionable.

Richard L. Strout

Yardstick for Cosmic Ray? Chicago Symposium Asks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 27—A new yardstick for measuring cosmic rays, together with unusual findings of a seasonal variation in the number of rays reaching high altitudes of the earth's atmosphere, were reported today by physicists attending the University of Chicago's symposium on energy supposedly arriving from the distant reaches of space.

Conducted annually by the University, the discussions have brought a veritable "who's who" of great and near great researchers to the Midway. Five are Nobel Prize winners and the group includes Dr. V. F. Hess, the man who discovered cosmic rays. Other winners of the award present are Dr. Arthur H. Compton of Chicago, Dr. Werner K. Heisenberg of the University of Leipzig, Dr. Robert A. Millikan and Dr. Carl D. Anderson of California Institute of Technology.

Cosmic Yardstick

The new "yardstick" to be used for determining the intensity of cosmic rays, was presented by Dr. J. Clay of the University of Amsterdam. Using the electrical conductivity of the air as his basic measure, he has determined the ionization per cubic centimeter per second resulting from cosmic rays at sea level to be roughly about a hundred-millionth that caused by an X-ray beam, one of the smallest electrical currents known. The practical value of such a determination lies in the establishment of a common value of measurements which holds good anywhere in the world.

The question of seasonal variations of the cosmic rays is one of particular interest to physicists at the present time. The first paper on the subject, presented by Dr. W. P. Jesse, one of Dr. Compton's research associates, started vigorous discussion. He reported finding in a series of measurements made at high altitudes with stratosphere balloons, that there were 10 per cent more cosmic rays last winter than there were this spring or have been so far this summer.

Such results are contrary to expectation, however, and until more work is done there was hesitation in describing such variation as a seasonal effect.

Powerful Rays

Cosmic rays are believed to be in the same category as light rays and X-rays, but much more powerful. Light will penetrate glass and thin substances, and X-rays can penetrate opaque substances like flesh and wood, but cannot penetrate metals.

Cosmic rays, on the other hand, can penetrate metals, even two feet of lead, a fraction of an inch of which is a shield against X-rays. Hence by setting up an apparatus in which pure air is surrounded by a solid mass of lead, the conductivity of the enclosed air can be measured. Any energy managing to penetrate such a barrier is sure to be from "cosmic rays."

The rays were first discovered when Dr. Hess found that air could not be made into a perfect electrical insulator by a process of purification. This was because of the hitherto unknown agency accomplishing ionization, building-up or breaking-down atoms by adding or subtracting electrons, with increasing intensity as the apparatus was taken higher and higher above sea level.

Whence Came?

After it was determined that cosmic rays really existed, the question of where they come from popped up. It was reasoned that if they came from the stars they should be more intense when the great star clusters of the Milky Way were overhead than when comparatively open constellations were at the zenith. But no variation was found.

The present report of Dr. Jesse showing seasonal variations is considerably in conflict with the ideas of Prof. P. M. S. Blackett of Manchester University, England, whose statement of the mesotron theory predicted no variations would be found at high altitudes. This theory holds that mesotrons, particles between electrons and protons in weight, are radioactively unstable and break down near the top of our atmosphere to cause cosmic ray effects at the earth's surface.

Emitting alpha rays as radium does, relatively few mesotrons reach the earth. More of them should come through in cold weather, because with a lower limit to the atmosphere, they do not have so far to travel.

Dr. Jesse's experiments, however, made well above the lower atmosphere at levels where mesotrons are supposed to be formed and before they have time to disintegrate, raise a question as to whether Dr. Blackett's explanation fits, since he finds there are more mesotrons at high altitudes.

Farm Women Studying Marketing

Three-year survey under way in all nations—Ideas will be pooled at German meeting.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Women of rural districts in countries scattered all over the world are during the next three years to make in intensive study of agricultural marketing and agricultural co-operation. At the end of the three years, they are to meet in Germany for the purpose of pooling ideas they will have evolved.

The determination to take such steps was arrived at during the triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World which, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Alfred Watt, met here recently and it was prompted by the discovery of how much help and encouragement may be gained by a thoughtful discussion of questions which have a common interest and which have already been given individual study.

Problems Discussed

The women who met here for their conference on problems of the land and of a career on the land have done more than demonstrate to London how magnificent a farmer's wife or a farmer's daughter may look in her national costume. Those of them who came from the rural districts of European countries were brilliant in scarlets and blues and golds, and London was duly impressed. But they also have thrashed out thorny questions and, between them, have suggested means and methods which, put to practical use, may indeed effect valuable changes in country living.

The question of education, for instance. Even the rural districts of a country as small as Great Britain have suffered, and still suffer, from inadequate schooling. Yet Australia was able to tell of a system whereby lessons have been learned in spite of distances and isolation. Mrs. Leslie Craig of Western Australia described the correspondence schools which, beginning work in 1918 with 54 pupils are now catering for 2,200 children, with a further 1,600 who, in small country schools, work on papers, prepared by correspondence teachers.

And there was the question of public health services, with a delegate from Germany telling how, through the work of women's organizations in her country, domestically trained women take over the duties of peasant women, thus releasing them for well-earned holidays in vacation homes; telling too of kindergartens in rural districts, of homes where children, attending schools in the high mountains, may if need be spend a night, of bathing pools—some 6,000 of them—provided for village folk.

Pioneering Possibilities

Much was said in various sessions on the question of what was termed the "flight from the land." No single country appeared to have escaped the problem produced by the desire of young people to forsake cabbages for cinemas, and delegates were eager to discover whether any remedy had yet been found which would stem the tide of migration.

Largely, it was agreed, the problem arises because the "pioneer spirit" has been allowed to lapse. Yet pioneering does not necessarily concern itself with initial physical hardships. Of a finer kind, it is needed today, the women declared, in "the realm of thought and the balancing of values," and they discussed how such pioneering could be made to appeal to the imagination of youth.

Miss M. E. Grace, of Birmingham, Ala., told of the 4-H clubs of the United States, through which young people, pledged to the service of their country, are trained for leadership. From Mrs. Rupert Downes of New South Wales came a suggestion that much can be done by planning farm work on a co-operative basis in which the young people of the family play a responsible and a self-respecting part.

A strong protest was made in regard to this by Lady Eleanor Cole of Kenya. The farm woman does not want idleness, she said, but she does want and needs leisure, and she should endeavor to plan that leisure. Every woman, Lady Eleanor said, be she farm wife or peasant, should be able to set apart for herself some time each day when she can be alone for study.

U. S. Farm Aims

Addressing a public session of the conference, Miss Grace E. Frysinger of the United States approached the same subject, although from a rather different angle. "The women here gathered," she said, "believe that the aim of life is healthy, happy, efficient human beings living a family life that provides fertile soil for developing the best in every member, and contributes to the welfare of society. We believe that all else, whether crops and livestock, or shares and bonds, are but means to that end.

"We believe," said Miss Frysinger, "that too long has it erroneously been taken for granted that the good life will be achieved if and when material welfare is accomplished. We are concerned," she said, "with things of the mind and spirit as well as of the body. We desire creature comforts for ourselves and those we love, but we believe that the rewards of life are won only as high ideals of fine human relations are developed."

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Countrywomen Exchange Fashion Ideas

Ruby Ann Burch of Oklahoma, left, and a young Swedish woman, delegates to the world conference of the Associated Country Women, which met recently in London.

Home of Sit-Down Strike Now Has Law to Curb It

DETROIT, June 27 (AP)—A notice of intention to strike to be filed with the state was authorized here this week by a meeting of some 2,000 skilled workers of General Motors Corporation. The new Michigan labor law requires that a five day notice be given, and this is the first time such action has been taken by a Michigan union.

The meeting here decided to poll local unions this week on the prospective strike. Tool and die makers, maintenance men and engineering employees in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana plants are concerned.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—The Michigan Legislature has given its answer to the challenge of the industrial unrest which gripped the state in 1937, an answer which it is claimed clarifies the rights of employer, employee, and the public, and sets up machinery for voluntary mediation of disputes, but leaves the problem squarely up to capital and labor themselves—rather than the government—to work out.

Gov. Luren D. Dickinson recently signed the act giving Michigan an industrial relations code and setting up a Labor Mediation Board of three members. The act expresses more the intention that both parties shall resolve their differences over the counsel table than it does a legal determination to enforce such an end.

"Cooling-Off" Provisions

One of the most important provisions of the act is that requiring five days' notice of intention to strike or effect a lockout in ordinary disputes, and 30 days' notice if a hospital, public utility, or other similar industry is affected. These "cooling-off" periods are designed to safeguard the public, employers, and employees, against arbitrary stoppage of operations without warning.

The act further defines the rights of labor and industry, and restates in specific terms certain established laws prohibiting property seizure and molestation of workers. To protect the workman it guarantees his right to organize and bargain collectively; prohibits employers from discriminating against union members; and forbids employers from encouraging or supporting company unions.

To protect the employer it outlaws "sit-down" strikes; bans coercion in the recruiting of union members; and outlaws the use of force or intimidation as a means of preventing strike-breakers from working.

The act passed was far less stringent than the bill introduced early in the session this year as the current Republican administration's No. 1 measure. The G. O. P. office holders began their terms Jan. 1 pledged to a stiffer attitude toward labor flareups than was exemplified by former Gov. Frank Murphy during his Democratic "Little New Deal" regime of the previous two years.

The bill was aimed at the tactics of the C. I. O. and its affiliated union of automobile workers in the sit-down strikes of 1937. It was designed to end mass picketing by workers from plants other than the one on strike, and to prevent the calling of unannounced strikes. A 15-day "cooling-off" period was one of the provisions.

Modified Feelings

Both labor and industry opposed the original bill as constituting over-legislation, though union leaders were loudest in their protests. Public opinion, aroused to indignation at the time of the strikes, had cooled to the point where relatively little support was given the administration bill. Although the House passed it with the restrictive features, the Senate substituted the modified draft that was finally enacted with slight changes.

Another factor in the toning-down of the bill was the argument that, although designed with the C. I. O. and auto worker union tactics in mind, it would not curb them because it would hit the smaller unions rather than the big industrial organizations. The A. F. of L. voiced this contention in opposition to the measure, claiming its numerous little unions would be particularly handicapped by the no-outside-pickets rule and other features of the bill.

It was argued also in and out of legislative halls that the big unions, because involved in industries engaged in interstate commerce, might escape the restrictions of the state act by bringing the National Labor Relations Board into the dispute. Since then, however, Capitol legal opinion has taken the view that the federal and state labor acts do not conflict but rather operate in different legal spheres.

Blanket Potentialities

Thomas Read, attorney general, has interpreted the new state act as applying quite as fully to the big unions as to the small ones, regardless of the interstate commerce question. He has held that the Wagner National Labor Relations Act deals solely with the rights of workers whereas, by contrast, the state law involves the exercise of police powers to protect the rights of consumers and the people at large, including both employer and employee.

"Popular concepts of the Wagner act to the contrary notwithstanding," Mr. Read pointed out, "the National Labor Relations Act has not operated to destroy state police powers, nor have the states been relegated to provincial functions of government. Operation of the Michigan act imposes no burdens on interstate or foreign commerce, contravenes no provision of the Federal Constitution, exerts only a reasonable measure of state police power, and does not invade the jurisdiction of federal authority created by congress in the N. L. R. A."

Mr. Read also indicated that strikes such as that which took place recently at Flint involving several General Motors plants could not legally occur in the future unless the five-day notice had been served on the new Labor Mediation Board. At the time of the Flint trouble the Board was not regarded as being legally existent, its three members not yet having been confirmed by the Senate, so no attempt was made to require filing of such a notice.

Rhodesia Protests Exhibit's Environs

NEW YORK (AP) — Southern Rhodesia removed its name, flag and crest from its Victoria Falls exhibit at the New York World's Fair June 26 because, said Norman Yule, Commissioner for the Colony, his Government objected to being surrounded with shows of "a depraved and obscene nature." The exhibit is in the Fair's amusement area.

Mr. Yule said he had received cabled instructions for his action, and had objected to the exhibit's being put in the amusement area in the first place.

Another form of protest arose when Mrs. Abby Crawford Milton of Chattanooga, Tenn., Chairman of that State's Fair participation, demanded to know why there was no statue of Andrew Jackson on the grounds.

An official at the Tennessee Building said they'd be glad to put up a statue of "Old Hickory" if anybody would furnish one.

Best-Mannered Title Goes to Americans

NEW YORK (AP)—Americans are the world's best-mannered people, says Sir William Crawford, London advertising executive. "And by that I mean the man in the street as well," said Sir William. He heads a delegation of British advertising men to the Thirty-fifth Convention of the Advertising Federation of America.

Communal Life Of Doukhobors Fading in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—After raising all manner of different problems for the various provinces of Canada for 40 years or so, by reason of their peculiar notions of dress, religion and social life, the Russian sect of the Doukhobors seems now to be in process of gradual disintegration.

The Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, the organization under which the Doukhobors have carried on their activities, was once the owner of scores of sections of land in Saskatchewan. It was held in communal ownership for the Doukhobors, who worked it and shared in the profits.

A severe blow was dealt to the Doukhobors, who number nearly 8,000 in Saskatchewan, by court action, which recently virtually denuded the Brotherhood of its land holdings, as two large insurance companies finally took action to foreclose on mortgages and interest of more than $100,000.

These lands were resold to individual Doukhobors, who will in future, farm them individually. A committee of the elders of the community, chosen by members, apportioned the lands between individuals, the division being done so that as nearly as possible the members got the land on which they farmed.

Similar court action is proceeding in British Columbia, which next to Saskatchewan, has the largest Doukhobor population, more than 4,000. In British Columbia a trust company seeks to foreclose on large land holdings of the Brotherhood to satisfy a mortgage and interest totalling $350,000. The British Columbia Government has also contrived to disfranchise the sect.

While this action has had a serious effect upon the Brotherhood, the process of disintegration of the community has been the gradual result of Canadian culture and education. Though the Doukhobors frequently resisted sending their children to Canadian schools, most did attend.

A younger generation has gradually replaced the generation which migrated from Russia. This younger generation, not so firmly inculcated with the communal ideas of the Brotherhood, has frequently shown dissatisfaction with the communal basis and at times there occurred rumblings of rebellion against the virtual dictatorship of the leader, Peter Veregin, 2nd.

But in March, this leader passed away at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, leaving the Brotherhood with a leader of the Veregin dynasty in far-off Russia, Peter Veregin, 3rd.

A message left by Peter Veregin, 2nd, appears to have had a tremendous effect in the disintegration of the Brotherhood. This message, read to 4,000 Doukhobors at Brilliant, B. C., contained a complete reversal of the community ideal of the sect.

It said that for 40 years the Doukhobors had placed community economics first. But now, it advised, it was time for them to abandon communal living and live henceforth as individuals. The message also urged the Doukhobors to obey the laws of Canada, live in peace, pay their taxes, send their children to school, obeying in full the laws of their adopted country, but maintaining their religious views.

The message also advised the Doukhobors not to call from Russia their new leader, Peter Veregin, 3rd.

Migrating to Canada at the turn of the century, the Doukhobors came with the understanding they would not be subjected to military service. But for many years, the sect resisted the provincial laws which make education obligatory.

The history of the Doukhobors in both Saskatchewan and British Columbia is marked with destruction of schools in Doukhobor districts by fire and dynamiting. These, done at night, always left the authorities with few clues as to the actual perpetrators.

Their first leader, Peter Veregin was killed in a mysterious explosion which wrecked the railway coach on which he was riding near Farron, British Columbia, in 1924.

In Saskatchewan, the Doukhobors were engaged chiefly in farming big holdings of land in the northeast section of the province. In British Columbia, they farmed also, but as well, they grew fruit and operated jam factories and lumber mills, all communally through the Brotherhood.

Export Plane Delivery Via Flight to England

BURBANK, Calif. (AP) — One-stop California-to-England delivery flight of a military plane will be undertaken next month. The office of the British Air Ministry at Lockheed Aircraft Corporation said a consolidated 28-5 military export flying boat would take off from San Diego about July 15. The flight's total distance will be 5,750 miles, the plane to be delivered at Felixstone, Suffolk, England.

Argentine Italians Close Own Schools

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Argentina

Italian societies which maintain a high school and six primary schools here for 2,000 sons of Italian residents decided to close them at the end of the present term.

The reason given was that official regulations, tightened since Nazi activity increased, hamper the purpose for which the schools were established.

How U. S. Aids Japan Shown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 27

United States' share in world exports to Japan essential for war purposes in 1938, as compiled from Government sources by the Chinese Council for Economic Research:

(Value in United States Dollars)

Commodity	World Exports Value	U. S. Share Value	Per Cent
Total	$306,393,950	$171,574,167	56.00
Hides and skins	7,916,835	2,652,482	33.50
Leather	528,369	44,676	8.46
Scrap rubber	14,864,069	249,792	1.68
Petroleum and products*	81,034,885	53,135,672	65.57
Scrap or old iron and steel	24,407,089	22,061,212	90.39
Ferro-alloys	2,819,420	2,331,979	82.71
Other iron and steel semi-manufactures	20,973,343	11,251,804	53.65
Copper	24,385,546	22,163,778	90.89
Aluminum	13,095,231	476,345	3.63
Nickel	6,624,440	157,317	2.38
Lead	4,613,888	2,100,054	45.52
Zinc	2,794,622	26,768	0.96
Metals and alloys, not elsewhere specified	321,711	319,566	99.33
Automobiles, parts, etc.*	18,635,299	12,050,536	64.67
Metal-working machinery*	36,448,527	24,454,707	67.09
Internal combustion engines*	1,658,875	542,637	32.71
Aircraft and parts†	22,692,655	17,454,477	76.92
Arms and ammunition	696,186	100,365	14.42
All others‡	21,882,960	.....	....

*Including shipments to Manchuria.

†Including shipments to Manchuria. United States figure for 1938 includes shipments to Shanghai.

‡Includes ores, tin, antimony, mercury, mica, and asbestos.

Where Japan Gets Its Guns: U. S. Found Leading Provider

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—The United States is far and away the most important supplier of war materials to Japan, according to a broad and painstaking survey of world trade with that country made public by the Chinese Council for Economic Research here.

Figures were obtained by Hu Tun-yuan from official Government sources and show that the United States supplied 56 per cent of all Japan's imports of the most strategic war materials in 1938—a slight increase over the year previous—as compared with only 20.7 per cent supplied by the British Empire in second place, and the 8.6 per cent from Netherlands India in third place.

The three nations, all interested in curbing Japanese aggression in China, controlled between them approximately 85 per cent of Japan's foreign supply of these materials—a fact of prime importance in the event that economic restraining action should be attempted in future. While there are undoubtedly other sources for many of these materials, should these major suppliers adopt an embargo, the cost would be far greater and most of the commodities could not be found elsewhere in anything like the quantities needed by Japan.

Figures Tell Story

The accompanying table speaks eloquently of the extent to which the United States has underwritten Japan's war on China—supplying in the past year 90 per cent of the vital scrap or old iron and steel, 91 per cent of the copper, 66 per cent of oil and its products, 45 per cent of the lead, 67 per cent of the metal working machinery, and so on.

Aircraft and parts come in a special category. In 1938, according to Dr. Hu's figures, the United States provided $17,454,000 or 77 per cent of the world supply to Japan. This trade has since almost dried up as a result of the voluntary boycott requested by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in May of last year. Substantial contracts in force previous to that time were supplied during the remainder of the year, but no new licenses for export have been issued by the State Department since Nov. 1, 1938, and in 1939, the amounts actually shipped under old contracts amounted only to $250,000 during the five months up to June 1. Parenthetically, these are the State Department's figures and include only aircraft and parts considered to be for war purpose; today airplane exports to Japan as reported by the Department of Commerce were approximately $1,000,000 in May of this year and may include materials convertible to war purposes.

Another table prepared by Dr. Hu and too lengthy to reproduce here shows what amounts of all war supplies are furnished to Japan by the democratic powers, on the one hand, and by the Axis powers on the other. Even a quick glance shows the overwhelming extent of control of the situation by the democratic powers. Their column shows one high per cent after another, looking down the list of commodities in the 1937 and 1938 trade with Japan; while the column of percentages supplied by the Axis contains one zero after another.

How Trade Rose

Only in the case of manufactured materials has the Axis any significant share and even this is greatly outweighed by the supplies from the democratic powers which dominate these categories also. Only mercury should be mentioned as an exception, being entirely supplied from the Axis side.

Another table shows the extent to which the war materials trade from the United States to Japan has increased between 1937 and 1938. In terms of quantity shipments gasolene and related fuels in containers more than doubled. Lead more than tripled. Aluminum went up 172 per cent. Crude petroleum went up 35 per cent Significantly, also, a great many other items fell off, the most drastic of which was iron and steel scrap which fell from 1,912,000 tons in 1937 to 1,382,000 tons last year. This was a decline of 29 per cent in quantity and 44 per cent in value. This was in line with a general curtailment of scrap from all sources which partly reflected the tightening foreign exchange resources of Japan and partly reflected the taking over of the Lungyen iron ore deposits in Chahar, China, which were opened up at the end of 1937.

Following are the salient figures with respect to the trade of Japan with the world as a whole:

The proportion of war material imports to all other imports rose from 29 per cent in 1937 to 40 per cent in 1938. War material trade fell off only 3.4 per cent, whereas total trade of all sorts fell off by 30 per cent between these two years. "This reflects," says Dr. Hu, "Japan's policy of curtailing ordinary imports in favor of commodities that are necessary to the prosecution of war." In the case of cotton and wool for Japan's greatest nonmilitary export industry, the decline of imports was great, amounting to 49 per cent for cotton and 69 per cent for wool.

The total of world sales of essential war materials and articles to Japan amounted to $306,000,000 in 1938—while sales of all commodities (including war materials) amounted to $757,700,000.

Joint U. S.-Canadian Stamp

OTTAWA, Ontario (CP)—A proposal that Canada and the United States issue identical postage stamps to commemorate both the royal visit and the 125 years of peace between the two countries finds favor with Daniel C. Roper, United States minister to Canada and he will suggest it to the State Department of his Government.

Postmaster General McLarty said said he too thought a stamp issue would be a fitting recognition of the visit of Their Majesties to the two countries and of the long period of peaceful relations, but practical considerations might stand in the way.

"Anything to commemorate the royal visit and also the 125 years of peace would be most desirable, but I would like to give more thought to the practical side of the proposal before making a definite statement," Mr. McLarty said.

Mr. Roper, who was at one time Assistant Postmaster General in the United States, said: "the impressive visit of Their Majesties to our two countries would, in my opinion, be well followed by the postage stamp recognition of this long period of peace and I shall suggest consideration of the matter by the State Department of my Government."

The suggestion came from Col. Roger Q. Williams, United States aviator, in the course of an address before the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, Ont., recently.

Canada already has a stamp issue as a souvenir of the visit of the king and queen and these will be in circulation about two months longer. For a special issue and the frequent issue of memorial stamps in both United States and Canada has had the effect, it is understood of more or less "glutting" the market so far as collectors are concerned.

Goal-Glider Sets American Record

ELMIRA, N. Y. (AP)—Chet Decker, Glen Rock, N. J., soaring artist, sailed his "Minimoa" sailplane to Hammondsport, N. Y., and returned June 26 for a new United States record for goal flight and return.

Officials of the tenth annual national soaring meet, which began here June 24, said his feat of sailing 20 miles and return exceeds the former record by the necessary five per cent.

Lieut. Robert M. Stanley of Pensacola Naval Air Base won a prize and trophy, awarded by the City of Bradford, Pa., for being the first pilot to fly there during the 1939 meet. Lieutenant Stanley soared the 85 miles in four hours, 45 minutes and said flight conditions were so good and his elevation so high when he reached Bradford, he "had a hard time getting down."

Other flights June 26 included: Parker Leonard, Osterville, Mass., 25 miles to Westfield, Pa.

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Socialized Medicine Defeated By California Legislature

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 27—The high cost of compulsory sickness insurance, and the opposition of the organized medical profession, contributed to the defeat of socialized medicine in the California Legislature which adjourned last week. The adverse vote in the Assembly was 48 to 20.

The California test promises to be the most important in any State this year, because the project here received the strongest support and the most energetic push to be found in any of the few States where socialized medicine became an issue during current legislative sessions.

This is the second defeat for the plan in California, the first vote coming two years ago.

As passage of the measure would have made California the first State to adopt compulsory sickness insurance, the outcome was watched by other States and also by interested officials of the Federal Government.

Socialized medicine had the backing in the Legislature of California's new Governor, Culbert L. Olson, as a major feature of his "progressive program," and furnished one of the most vigorous contests of the longest session in the State's legislative history.

Governor Olson personally campaigned for the bill which was lost along with several other of his principal proposals; and it is considered likely here that he may submit the insurance plan to the next Legislature two years hence.

It is also thought possible that petitions for socialized medicine may be circulated meantime. If sufficient signatures should be obtained, the proposition would then go to a State vote.

Attempts to revive sickness insurance legislation in the closing days of the Legislature proved without avail.

The first of these measures to be introduced in the recent session was a bill sponsored by Governor Olson asking an appropriation of $200,000 for a survey to determine the need for and the proper system of sickness insurance.

Other bills would have set up a typical compulsory system, financed by contributions from employer, employee and the State.

This plan was opposed principally by businessmen, who claimed that the new taxes necessary to carry out the system would be more than they or the citizens could stand.

Compulsory sickness insurance was also resisted by the California Medical Association, members of which urged that their plan of voluntary sickness insurance should be given the fullest opportunity to prove its workability before a compulsory system was authorized by the State.

Holding Philippines by U. S. Called Way to Far East Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26—Paul V. McNutt, American High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, in a speech before the Commonwealth Club of California recommended a "realistic re-examination of the Philippine independence problem," with regard to political and economic issues in the Islands themselves, and to affairs in the United States as well.

According to his view of the situation, the United States would make a mistake to deliver up full control of all the 7,003 islands with their 16,000,000 population. The problem, he declared, has not been fully presented to the American public nor to Congress. He held that outside interests, plus a few isolationists, some vigorous Islanders who sought independence without looking to the future, and numerous persons who honestly believed in independence as an inalienable right, had put over the fallacy that this country would be better rid of the Philippines, economically and politically.

He documented his address with carefully worked out statistics and historical data which tended to prove that while the United States since 1909 has moved in the direction of preparing the Philippines for full independence in the political field, in this same period it has moved in the opposite direction economically, making the Islands more dependent than ever on the mainland.

He contended that this two-way policy fogged the issue. Rather, he maintained, the United States had better take full stock of the whole long and short range situation in the Philippines before going ahead on the assumption that all will be well for the Filipinos, for American Far Eastern and world foreign policy, for American trade, and for world peace.

The Commissioner described the Islands as "the only bright, prosperous, and healthy spot in the Orient." The Philippine budget, he explained, is balanced, on a pay-as-you-go plan. The per capita national debt is less than $2. The taxes are low, the government is free (now with only general observation and supervisory regulation by a High Commissioner), and the educational system is modern.

He maintained that Philippine trade does not operate to any great disadvantage to mainland producers or to farmers; for the Islands' farm imports to the United States are exceeded by the export of farm produce to the Philippines. As for Philippine sugar encroaching on domestic sugar production, Mr. McNutt maintained that "Philippine sugar has never replaced an ounce of domestic sugar—it is the Cuban sugar that has been in competition with Philippine sugar."

He suggested that the United States keep in its hands the determination of Philippine foreign policy, currency, tariff, public debt, and immigration; all these bearing on the proximity to an overpopulated Far East with aggressive ideas. The United States keeping its flag waving in the Far East will contribute immeasurably, he observed, "toward peaceful reconstruction."

Russian Families Getting Bigger, 3-Year Report Says

MOSCOW (AP)—Pravda reported June 27 that Soviet Russian families have been getting bigger and the number of divorces decreasing in the past three years.

Births in Moscow in 1938 showed a 69 per cent increase over 1936 figures, and Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, reported similar increases throughout Russia.

Divorces have dropped to half the previous figure. Because of the rapidly mounting number of babies, the third five-year plan calls for the completion of nurseries and kindergartens accommodating 4,200,000 youngsters by the end of 1942.

Since 1936, a total of 2,432,000,000 rubles (nominally $486,400,000) has been distributed to mothers of large families.

Roosevelt Receives 25-Year Certificate As a Grange Member

HYDE PARK, N. Y., (AP)—President Roosevelt received a silver star certificate attesting 25 years' membership in the Grange, oldest of the major farm organizations, at the local Grange Hall.

The President joined the Grange in 1914, Mrs. Roosevelt in 1931.

The Chief Executive had to whisper the pass word to gain admittance to the Grange Hall, but the customary secret ritual was omitted because secret service men guarding Mr. Roosevelt were not members.

Mr. Roosevelt, who farms 1,200 acres of Dutchess County land, has been somewhat lax in his attendance at Grange meetings for six years, inasmuch as he has to be in Washington most of the time.

It was disclosed that Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., will enter the law office of John E. Mack, one of the President's closest personal and political friends, immediately as a clerk for three weeks. He has been studying law at the University of Virginia.

Germany to Subsidize Farm Electrification

BERLIN (AP)—The National Socialists aim to make life easier for the overburdened farmer and his wife by subsidizing electrification of German farms.

An announcement June 24 said that needed electrical appliances worth 175,000,000 marks (about $70,000,000) would be made available to farmers without cost during the next five years.

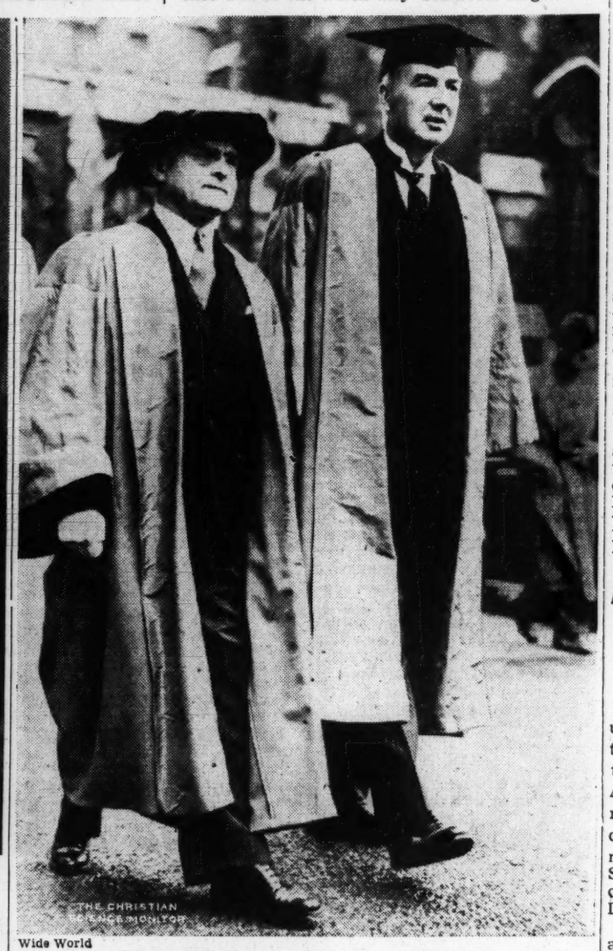
The Camera Views the News

Wide World

Starts Log of Another Arctic Trip

Capt. Bob Bartlett (center) pictured with some of the amateur sailors in his crew as he sailed recently from New York in the schooner Effie M. Morrissey on the Captain's annual summer cruise to the Arctic. The amateur sailors are school and college boys who pay to go on the spectacular journey to the lands of the Far North. The experience will be one which they will never forget.

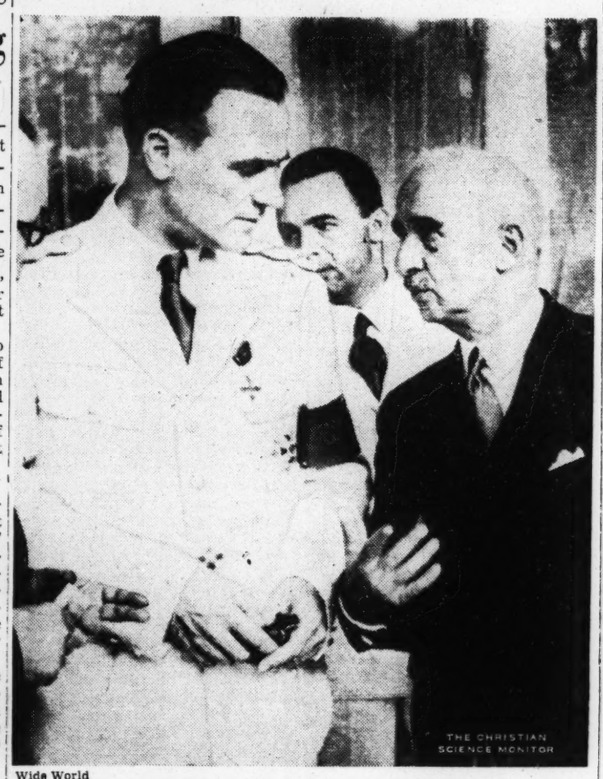
Ralph Munn
Director of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library chosen to head American Library Association.



Wide World

Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter

A recent appointee to the United States Supreme Court, the former Harvard professor (left) marches in the academic procession at Oxford University. He received the honorary degree of doctor of civil law. He was visiting professor at Oxford for two years.



Wide World

Rumanian-Turkish Conference Held

Rumania and Turkey are beneficiaries of the guarantee of Britain against any aggression against them. The Bucharest Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu (left), recently met the President of Turkey, Ismet Ineunu, at Yalova, during the Rumanian Minister's recent tour.

Librarians Write Own Bill of Rights At 1939 Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27—Anyone who attended the recent annual conference of the American Library Association here with preconceived notions that librarians were old-fashioned, bespectacled "bookworms" who hide away among their stacks of books, only to come out once a year for a convention, had their ancient conceptions shattered.

It was evident to those who closely followed this conference of more than 4,000 delegates from North and South America as well as some from Europe that the profession of librarianship is one of this country's and the world's most significant.

Aid in Schools

This is more thoroughly realized when it is understood that the so-called "academic librarian" is actually engaged in "big business"—that of "advancing and diffusing knowledge and information" as tersely expressed by Robert M. Lester, Secretary of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

He pointed out that in college and reference libraries alone—excluding public libraries which would probably double this figure—there are more than 63,000,000 bound volumes.

Bill of Rights

Considered the most significant action of this 61st annual conference, and indicative of the tenor of all the meetings of the organization, was unanimous acceptance by the convention of "The Library's Bill of Rights."

Mindful that today in many parts of the world there is a growing intolerance, suppression of free speech, as well as censorship affecting the rights of minorities and individuals, the A. L. A. "publicly affirms its belief in the following basic policies which should govern the services of free public libraries:

"1. Books and other reading matter selected for purchase from the public funds should be chosen because of value and interest to people of the community, and in no case should the selection be influenced by the race or nationality, or the political or religious views of the writers.

"2. As far as available material permits, all sides of questions on which differences of opinion exist should be represented fairly and adequately in the books and other reading matter purchased for public use.

"3. The library, as an institution to educate for democratic living, should especially welcome the use of its meeting rooms for useful and cultural activities and the discussion of current public questions. Library meeting rooms should be available on equal terms to all groups in the community, regardless of their beliefs or affiliations."

Among the reports it was announced that more than $6,000,000 in gifts and bequests had been made to communities throughout the nation for maintainance and erection of public libraries.

Ralph Munn of Pittsburgh, will head the American Library Association in 1939-40.

Miss Essa Martha Culver of Baton Rouge, La. will be First Vice-President and President-elect; Donald Coney of the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, Second Vice-President; Matthew S. Dudgeon, of Milwaukee, Treasurer.

Members of the Executive board elected include Miss Flora B. Ludington of Mt. Holyoke College, and Keyes B. Metcalf of Harvard University Library. Members of the Council elected include Miss H. Marjorie Beal of Raleigh, N. C.; Miss Anne M. Boyd of the University of Illinois; Donald B. Gilchrist of the University of Rochester, N. Y.; John Boynton Kaiser of Oakland, Calif., and Edgar S. Robinson of Vancouver, B. C.

Congress Urged By Chamber To Amend Labor Act

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Organized business, as represented by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, urged Congress yesterday to take from the National Labor Relations Board the power to appoint the examiners who try labor relations cases and the attorneys who prosecute the cases.

Speaking for the chamber, B. C. Heacock, President of the Caterpillar Tractor Company of Peoria, Ill., told the Senate Labor Committee that the trial examiners had too often the appearance of prosecutors.

He suggested that the examiners be chosen by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the trial attorneys by the Department of Justice.

Other amendments of the Wagner Act proposed by spokesmen of the National Chamber included these objectives:

To preserve the right of freedom of speech.

To grant to an employer the right to petition the National Labor Relations Board for a determination of the representatives selected by his employees for collective bargaining (regardless of any changes which may be made in existing regulations).

To prohibit coercion of employees from any source.

To bar the closed-shop.

Chairman Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, said today that she intended to continue House Labor Committee hearings on Wagner Act amendments despite pleas of some members for an immediate vote on proposed revisions.

"In the name of justice, we must continue the hearings until those who support the act can present their arguments," Mrs. Norton said. "Only two of our 15 witnesses—and they were labor board representatives—have defended the act as it is.

"If adjournment comes along before we conclude our hearings, then we will just have to wait until next session."

She charged that proponents of a pending resolution for an investigation of the Labor Board "really don't want any amendments to the law—they only want an investigation with a view to repealing the law."

New Deal's Fiscal Ventures Make Issues—and Friends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—President Roosevelt's huge new lending-spending program has raised the whole issue of the Federal Government's intervention in the field of government financing.

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, has offered a resolution calling upon the Treasury to submit to Congress next year a comprehensive report, detailing the activities and financial consequences of a score of major federal lending-spending programs.

If the new Roosevelt proposal is added to the Relief Bill as an Amendment, Mr. Byrd promises to filibuster against it.

Facts collected by reporters here on a less comprehensive scale than that advocated by Mr. Byrd tell their own story of the fiscal adventures of the Government in the lending field.

Biggest Lender

Biggest of all operations is that of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This great adventure in the state lending was launched by President Hoover in 1932. It has loaned more than $6,000,000,000, and now has more than $1,000,000,000 outstanding. It has been very successful. It has earned a surplus and undivided profit account of $225,000,000. It is the biggest adventure of the government in lending, described as modified state capitalism. Jesse Jones, conservative head of the RFC, has just been named by President Roosevelt to head the big new Federal Loan Agency under the new program.

A record has been compiled of 10 major government lending agencies, as follows: RFC, Commodity Credit Corporation, Export-Import Bank, Federal Deposit Insurance, Rural Electrification Administration, Home Owners Loan Corporation, Federal Savings and Loan Corporation, United States Housing Authority, Disaster Loan Corporation, Central Bank for Co-operatives.

Statistics

The estimated balance sheet for these groups follows:

Total loans of $10,928,000,000; total loans repaid, $5,771,000,000; loans outstanding, $5,156,000,000; interest and income received, $1,365,000,000; interest and other charges paid, $637,000,000, earnings, $728,000,000 expenses $313,000,000 and operating "profit"—$414,000,000.

In effect these agencies act as Government banks and their record on the whole has been one of successful and financial profit to the Government.

The foregoing record has already been advanced as an argument in behalf of the proposed Mead Bill to make Federal loans to small business firms. This would mark the entrance of Government banking directly into the capital markets.

In an analysis of the situation David Lawrence, Conservative financial columnist and publisher of the United States News, takes the ground that Government lending has been a success. He writes in connection with the Mead Bill, and without direct reference to the big Roosevelt spending-lending program, as follows:

David Lawrence Says:

"We have had plenty of experience with government lending. It began in war time. Unfair and untruthful propaganda has been circulated that it has been a total loss or a big loss. The facts are just the reverse. Every big lending operation of the government from the time of the old War Finance Corporation to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has served a public purpose and come out fairly well on the financial side. On April 3rd last, on this page, was given the seven-year record of the RFC, which shows a profit. Also on May 29 was given on page 1 of this publication a pictogram visualizing the present status of the ten major lending agencies of the Government and showing an operating profit of $414,000,000.

"The government can engage, of course, directly in commercial and investment banking and it will be forced further and further into it unless the men who handle the money of the country, the commercial as well as the investment bankers, come down to Washington and begin to work with the Government on plans for the flotation of capital whether it be bonds or stocks or long-term loans or 'equity money.' Capital can be mobilized—idle money means idle men.

"The federal budget is unbalanced and the economic recovery of America has been delayed as much by lack of statesmanship on the part of business, industrial and financial leaders in America as on account of the incompetence of the New Deal and the Congresses it has been dominating."

Four Model Girls' 'Cities' Set Up by Kansas Legion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Girls, too, grow up into citizens. And they need training just as do boys, reasoned the Kansas department of the American Legion Auxiliary. The result was a Girls' State, just closed here, patterned after the now more or less common Boys' States sponsored in many parts of the country by the American Legion.

Some 150 High School girls from all over Kansas received eight days of practical experience in government, trooped back home with a better appreciation of the problems of government and of their individual responsibilities in it.

As citizens of a "state" created especially for them, the girls elected their own city, county and state officials and had their own Senate and House of Representatives. A corporation commission, board of social welfare, board of health, and highway patrol were appointed. Two state parties, the Nationalists and Federalists, held caucuses, chose their legislative leaders and passed on important bills.

Measures were passed authorizing more intensive study of Kansas Government in Kansas schools, free textbooks, more adequate safety, a merit system in government and more opportunities for women in politics. Believing that the National Youth Administration program is needed in the High Schools of the United States, the legislators sent letters favoring its continuance to Congress and to the Kansas Senators.

Four model "cities" were set up and named for prominent Kansans—Landonville, Woodringville, Huxmanville, and Ratnerville. City elections were held and officials chosen. Besides practicing the conduct of government in their model cities, counties and state, the girls listened to versions of Americanism as explained by various officials, among whom were Gov. Payne Ratner, John G. Stutz, director of the League of Kansas Municipalities; Homer L. Chaillaux of Indianapolis, director of the national Americanism commission of the American Legion, and Mrs. Ernest G. Rarey, national Americanism chairman of the American Legion Auxiliary.

Woman Joins Yukon Expedition As Official Ground Photographer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—With the Wood Yukon Expedition, which left here today for two months' work in the southwest corner of the Yukon Territory, one of the most forbidding areas of the North American continent, is Mrs. Walter Wood, wife of the leader of the group and a member of the Expedition in her own right.

Chief purpose of the expedition is the mapping of the Territory, but it also plays an important part in a general research project in methods of surveying being undertaken by the American Geographical Society.

Mrs. Wood has been placed in charge of ground photography and sketching for the project. Partially on the basis of her camera work and drawings, the Society will map the almost unknown southwest corner of Yukon Territory. She will also act as an assistant in the survey, which will establish a network of ground control points in the ridges, valleys and glaciers of this mountainous region.

Mrs. Wood is one of the few women in her field. During the past nine years she has been a member of other expeditions to such territories as the Kashmir Himalayas, Central America, and the Grand Canyon, besides two previous expeditions to the Yukon.

Her work in the present expedition will find her handling a camera with mittens, bracing a tripod on uneven surfaces against gusty winds, "shooting" in both hazy and clear air, and getting the best possible photographs under the worst possible conditions.

Childhood interest in mountain climbing and photography led Mrs. Wood into her present work. She has studied art in Paris and New York and has taken a course at the American Geographical Society.

History Pageant Plans Third Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT RALEIGH, N. C.—Paul Green's historical pageant, "The Lost Colony," based on unsuccessful attempts to plant an English-speaking colony on Roanoke Island in the 1580's, will open for its third successive year July 1.

Rehearsals brought together more than 200 actors, dancers and technicians from all parts of the United States. The majority, however, are North Carolinians, of whom more than 100 are natives and fisherfolk of Roanoke Island, who give their services.

The pageant is given throughout each summer in a large outdoor amphitheater, with Roanoke Sound as a background. During the past three seasons it has been witnessed by several hundred thousand spectators, including President Roosevelt. The production is sponsored by the Roanoke Island Historical Association.

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Albany Republicans Promise To Replace Budget Bill Cuts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 27—The Republican legislative leadership is set to make short shift of the State budget on Friday, when it will reimpose the cuts, including that for State education, made in the Executive budget of $419,491,956.41, it was learned here today. The grand total of these cuts, made in the name of economy, was $31,041,120.10, of which $9,710,000 was made in Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's item of $122,431,975 for support of the public school system.

Indications here today were that bills introduced by the Democrats and a handful of down-State insurgent Republicans for restoration of the cut made in the educational budget will never get to the floor for a vote, but will be killed in Committee unless a motion is made by some New York City Democrat to discharge with a fine-tooth comb.

The Republicans are giving their undivided attention to the budget and are going over Governor Lehman's original cost sheet witha fine tooth comb.

It will be recalled that they completely emasculated the Governor's budget on April 17 after studying it for 10 weeks and substituting for the Governor's line-item appropriations lump-sum grants, making Departmental heads responsible for keeping the cost of the operation of their Departments down to the sum allotted each of them.

Budget in Courts

The Governor on May 12 allowed this Republican budget to become law after an agreement with their leaders that the case be taken into court for a decision on Constitutional grounds. The Appellate Division on June 13 ruled against the Republicans and the Court of Appeals on June 19 upheld the Appellate Division's ruling.

The Republican majority is today determined that no more emasculation will be attempted and that the reductions it made in appropriations for carrying on the State Government shall be continued in line-item cuts.

The constitutionality of this work will be checked by a committee named by State Senator Joe R. Hanley, of Perry, Majority Leader of the Upper House, late yesterday to confer with Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat, of New York City, Republican fiscal expert and Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee. This committee consists of State Senators C. Tracey Stagg, of Ithaca; Pliny W. Williamson, of New York City; Arthur H. Wicks, of Kingston; Benjamin F. Feinberg, of Plattsburg, and Clifford C. Hastings, of West Sand Lake, with Senator George L. Thompson, of Kings Park, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, as ex-officio member.

Mr. Hanley said that the work of the special session was to make sure that the new budget was enacted in a "constitutional manner."

Economy Issue

Back of this Senate action was seen another motive, however. It was to let the Assembly Republicans know that their brethren in the Senate were not wholly happy over the Lower House leadership undertaking to develop on its own a program for fiscal procedure. In other words, the Republican Senators did not like to be ignored in a matter which is seen as of great importance, since economy in Government—both State and Federal—is certain to be a chief issue in the next political campaign.

The conference between the Upper and Lower House Republicans was harmonious and an agreement was reached under which the new line-item budget for Departments will be trimmed in accordance with the Assembly majority program, and under the reduced appropriations available to the Departments, the Departmental heads will be made responsible for the trimming they must necessarily do in personnel and spending.

This means that among these responsibilities put upon the Democrats who head the State Departments is that of firing workers now on the payroll, since a reduction of force will be unavoidable under the decreased appropriations.

The special session met yesterday in one of the shortest sessions on record and adjourned until 11 o'clock Friday morning. The leadership expects to finish the work of the extraordinary session and go home by July 4.

Immigrant Crops Recalled On Exploration Centennial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—Of the 78 principal American crops, all but about 10 are "immigrants," Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, recalled on the 100th anniversary of the Government plant exploration work.

Through explorations in all parts of the globe—some daring, others humdrum—the United States has been a "melting pot" for plants and trees as well as for persons. The result is a healthier and more abundant agriculture.

Only this week Walter Joelz, a Department explorer, is leaving for Afghanistan and adjacent countries in search of vegetables and fruits which may be adapted to this country.

The division of Plant Exploration had its beginning 100 years ago in an order placing such work under the Commissioner of Patents. Later it was transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

Thirty years ago Mark Carlton went to Russia and returned with seed of durum wheat which is now one of the most important crops in the North Central States.

From the Orient plant explorers brought back nearly 4,000 distinct strains of soybeans from which have been developed a new American crop that Secretary Wallace says would alone pay for all plant introductions.

From the Near East, other explorers introduced the date palm to make productive the desert regions of the Southwest. The navel orange and the avocado are other department importations.

Trails of Government plant explorers have led down the high ranges of the Andes, carried them through the steaming jungles of Brazil, across the wind-swept steppes of Russia and into the unknown interior of New Guinea. Their eye must be ever alert. Valuable plant treasures have been found along railroad embankments, hotel courtyards, town squares and public markets.

Introduction of the Smyrna fig illustrates the patience necessary in plant introduction. The first figs planted here did not bear fruit. Another explorer was sent to the Near East to bring back specimens of the insect that fertilizes the bearing figs by carrying to them the pollen from the caprifigs.

Today the chance of finding new crop plants is becoming more and more rare, but officials say the source of new varieties and strains of established crops are practically inexhaustible. The modern plant explorer is most likely to be a specialist, often working with one group of plants or one certain plant problem.

Much of the plant exploration was done under the direction of David G. Fairchild, son-in-law of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, telephone inventor, who headed the Department work from 1906 to 1928. Chief of the Division at present is B. Y. Morrison.

Other nations have also been active in plant exploration work. South Africa and Australia have hunted widely, and Russia has sent out at least 60 expeditions in recent years. Two unimportant California pines have become principal timber trees in Australia.

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New Army Air Pilots Begin Course on July 1

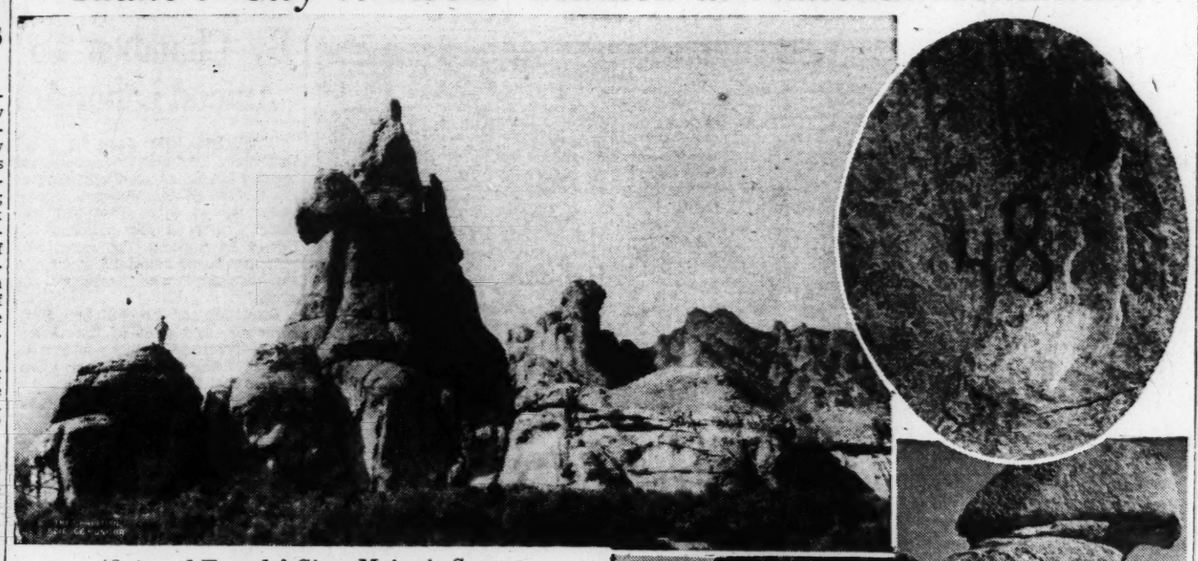
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—As one of the commercial aviation schools selected for primary training of future Army pilots, Ryan School of Aeronautics on July 1 begins instruction of 35 fledglings at San Diego's Lindbergh Field, where Charles A. Lindbergh in 1927 took-off on his famous junket to St. Louis, New York, and Paris. Every six weeks, 35 "freshmen" are to be enrolled at Ryan.

Linz Plan Ousts School

LINZ, Germany (AP)—The (Roman) Catholic Theological School of Linz has been notified to leave its buildings at the end of the current scholastic year, it was learned June 26. Linz was the birthplace of Reichsführer Hitler and the site of the school will be an open space when plans approved by Herr Hitler for extensive rebuilding of the city are carried out.

Idaho's 'City of Rocks' Studied as National Monument



'Oriental Temple' Gives Majestic Scene

Bibbins, Gooding, Idaho

A Notable Date and a Giant Bird

The year 1848 is the earliest date inscribed on the Register Rock by emigrants on the old California Trail. "The Falcon," lower right, stands 100 feet high.

Noninterventionists Insist Upon Complete Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—Non-interventionist members of Congress today roundly denounced what they asserted were the efforts of Britain, France, and the Roosevelt Administration to draw the United States into a foreign war.

The spark which caused a general outburst was a statement of the French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet at Paris urging that the United States join a common peace front with the big European democratic powers. Following are Congressional comments—which served as a foretaste of what is to be expected from the non-interventionists in the neutrality debate which opens in the House tomorrow:

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho: "The United States Government and its people will make their own decisions concerning foreign policy without European interference. . . It is a rather remarkable thing that we are being informed almost daily from France and Britain what we should do, just as though we had no Government and no policy."

Acting Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee: The idea of taking sides "is against all the rules of neutrality." The Bloom bill, currently before the House, seeks to accord all nations similar treatment and thus achieve true neutrality, Mr. Bloom said.

Tinkham Assails Plan

Representative George H. Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts: "There is no maneuver which both England and France will not do to commit the United States in the coming war in Europe. There is no price they will not pay to have us involved, except the payment of the debts they owe us on account of the last war. It is our money, our materials, and our blood that they are seeking for their imperialistic purposes."

Representative James A. Shanley (D) of Connecticut, member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee: "The world-wide recognition of America as the largest reservoir of war supplies is definitely indicated by this statement. We do hold the balance of power. It ought to make us all the more wary of every action and thought at this time, if we are going to have real neutrality."

Meanwhile Messrs. Borah and Tinkham had earlier issued statements on important aspects of the Roosevelt Foreign policy.

Foreign Loans Assailed

Mr. Borah, speaking Saturday on the Senate floor, said that President Roosevelt's request for $500,000,000 to loan foreign governments "would turn over vast sums of the taxpayers' money to South American politicians to play with."

"I think it would be safe to call it a donation" he said of the President's "loaning" request. Specifically, he charged that in loans already made to Brazil and several other Latin American nations, there were provisions that debts to the United States should be paid; and that no action whatsoever has been taken along this promised line.

There was some debate, in which the Senate majority leader, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky sought to impress on Senator Borah that the loans in Latin American countries which were in default were private loans.

Meanwhile, Mr. Tinkham released a blast against the Bloom bill, backed by the Administration and up for House debate this week, which he has consistently fought as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

"Russian Arms Bill"

This bill, he said, is a "bill for war at the pleasure of the President . . . a British munitions bill. . . . What is worse, if Communist Russia enters into an alliance with Great Britain, as now seems probable, this bill becomes also a Russian munitions bill."

The Tinkham statement traced the Roosevelt foreign policy through the "quarantine of an aggressor" speech, through his reported statement that "America's first line of defense is in France," and said: "During all of this time, the President and members of his Cabinet have been deliberately attempting to implant in the minds of the American people a hatred of certain foreign nations with which we are at peace."

And he concluded:

"If the misnamed neutrality bill is passed and the President thereby obtains the personal power and authority he seeks, the consequences will be war for the United States."

Hungary Scans Slovak Speech

BUDAPEST, June 27 (AP)—The Hungarian Government has made "inquiries" regarding a reported speech of the Slovak Premier, Dr. Joseph Tiso, demanding territory for his country, it was learned authoritatively yesterday.

Dr. Tiso's speech, as transcribed in Budapest from a broadcast, said: "The task of the Slovak Army and of the Hlinka Guard is to assure the return of Slovaks who are separated by injustice from the independent Slovak state. These Slovaks can now only participate by radio in the life of the independent fatherland."

[Hungary and Slovakia on April 4 signed a protocol fixing a new frontier and settling border warfare on March 23-25 when Hungarian troops occupied territory on Slovakia's eastern frontier. The 386-square-mile area ceded to Hungary has a population of 45,000.]

Jews in Labor Camps

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, June 27 (AP)—The Slovak Government ruled today that all Jews, barred from the armed forces, must serve in labor camps as a substitute for the period of military training.

It also was decided to eliminate Jews gradually from pharmacies.

[The Hungarian Government announced that a decree limiting Jews to 6 per cent of public school enrollment would be relaxed in Budapest to permit an unlimited number in segregated classes at four high schools. It was estimated that 28 per cent of the Capital's 24,000 high school pupils are Jewish.]

Negro Wills Funds For N. J. Playground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 27—Public school children of Mays Landing, County seat near here, are acquiring a playground through funds left by John W. Underhill, Negro philanthropist of that town.

Mr. Underhill started a barber shop in Mays Landing many years ago and later opened a little candy, newspaper and novelty store, drawing most of his trade from school children. For many years he was the only Negro in Mays Landing, respected, studious and unassuming. Real estate investments brought his estate up to more than $100,000 before he passed on in 1925.

The will left all the estate to the township and School Board for recreation purposes. Part of it has been used to improve Memorial Park, and Trustees recently used most of the remaining funds to buy a large tract for a playground.

Memphis Man Heads Junior Chamber

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—A declaration the "United States should not engage in any foreign armed conflict" was voiced by delegates representing the 110,000 members of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The convention also adopted a resolution supporting the Civilian Conservation Corps program after striking out a proposal that some military training be included. That was the only change made in resolutions submitted at the closing session.

Perry Pipkin, Memphis, Tenn., insurance agent, was elected National President, and the 1940 meeting was awarded to Washington, D. C.

Count Costanzo Ciano

PONTE A MORIANO, Italy (AP)—Count Costanzo Ciano, who passed on here June 27 was President of the Fascist Chamber and father of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Temples, Castles, Spires, and Domes Dot Sky Line of Idaho Rock City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLEY, Idaho—The campaign to have the City of Rocks near here set aside as a national monument is gaining momentum. The National Park Service is preparing a report on the subject.

The City of Rocks is an area of four square miles where nature has carved granite ridges into the form of temples, hollow boulders, natural bridges, statuary, caves, castles, leaning towers, balanced rocks, spires, domes and fortresses. The formations vary in size from doll houses to skyscrapers.

Prof. A. L. Anderson of the Department of Geology of the University of Idaho at Moscow declares that in no other place, so far as he knows, with the possible exception of the Buffalo mountains in Australia, are such picturesque examples of erosion so strikingly developed and brought together in such a relatively compact area.

"To find such a complete assemblage of bizarre and fantastic forms within an area of two or three square miles," writes Professor Anderson, "comprises the element of uniqueness of the City of Rocks. Their concentration makes available a heterogeneous group of forms which otherwise could not be duplicated without searching over several hundred, and perhaps even several thousand, square miles of semi-arid landscape."

U. S.'s Heavy Money Men: Handlers of Fabulous Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—To most people, the immense stores of gold coming in by every ship from Europe are just a few figures, a few short paragraphs of type on the financial pages of their newspapers; but to the "heavy money" men of "Level E," 60 feet below sea level at Nassau and Liberty Streets in New York, the gold is just a succession of groans which, laid end to end, would reach around the world in about 7½ minutes flat.

Most people never even heard of the "heavy money" men, much less know what or who they are, what they do. No group doing a super-responsible work could be more unsung than the heavy money men. To interpret, they are Federal Reserve Bank men, who tote, weigh, number and stow away in double-locked cells, the gold bars that foreign banks are sending to the United States day by day now. The latest figures say that $365,436,437 came in in March—the largest sum for any month since September, 1938, when Europe was in the grip of emotions aroused by the Munich situation. The total for the week of April 10 alone was estimated at $175,000,000.

At sea, the gold travels in ships' strong rooms, reached only by a heavily guarded hatchway. The gold comes from the ships to the piers in special nets, slung over the side in small amounts, while both city police and Federal Reserve and other Government guards watch every inch it moves. When cargo is unloaded from a trans-Atlantic liner, incoming gold gets preferential handling.

Two things then may happen. The gold may be put in storage in the care of the Federal Reserve Bank, in which case it is taken in armored cars to an unloading platform at Maiden Lane and William Street. There the boxes are carried downward five floors by elevator, broken open in the cooperage rooms behind a door lettered "Security Corridor," and wheeled through a 90-ton steel door, cylindrical in shape, to the vault. At the vault it is weighed and identified, then placed in the steel cages where it is kept until foreign banks want to cash it by buying dollars with it.

One day an official remarked casually, "There's a hundred million there today. Maybe you'd like to see some of it. Here's about $900,000 in dimes, and here's $300,000 in nickels. Yep, quite a few dimes and nickels—if you had 'em to spend."

Each brick of coin gold is about the size of the kind of brick you build a house with, is coppery in color and worth about $14,000. The foreign bars are kept in cells separate from the coin bars—sort of Park Avenue and tenement district distinction.

When the foreign banks get ready to unhoard, the United States Government gives a cheque for 98 per cent of the stated value of the gold, which then moves down to the Assay Office, at Old Slip and South Street. After the gold has been assayed, the remaining 2 per cent is paid, and the gold stays in the assay office. No one has been able to find out how much the Government keeps on an average in the assay office. But then, what does it matter? It is like knowing whether weather has corroded the top of the leaning Tower of Pisa. Then what?

Several reasons are given for the enormous influx of foreign gold. The favorable trade balance of the United States which, from 1937 to the first of 1939, was about $100,000,000 per month, was paid off in gold at $35 an ounce, and the Stabilization Fund has bought it in.

Then there is arbitrage. Which is to say that banks, taking advantage of favorable foreign exchange rates, and lower quotations on foreign markets, buy gold abroad and sell it to the Government at $35 an ounce. And when the Stabilization Fund buys to bolster sterling, it converts its purchases into gold, returning the metal to the United States. The United States now owns over $15,000,000,000 worth of gold—approximately 60 per cent of the world monetary stock.

The heavy money men are pretty good examples of the classic "water, water everywhere, and not a drop to drink," translated into terms of money. And when they go home at night they're just as protective of their chilly children as during the daytime. The time lock and two combinations are set. No one person knows both combinations. And when the lock and the combinations are set, the whole steel cylinder sinks three-eighths of an inch, so it's wedged, airtight. Neat?

Baptists Refuse O. K. To Labor Relations Act

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The Northern Baptist Convention refused to go on record as endorsing "the maintenance and principles of the National Labor Relations Act."

The phrase was eliminated from a resolution declaring for peaceful settlement of labor disputes after two Michigan delegates, the Rev. H. H. Straton of Detroit and Judge J. E. Millington of Cadillac, had urged its rejection. The vote was 285 for and 219 against a change in resolution.

"There is too much dispute among labor itself and between Labor and Capital over the principles of the National Labor Relations Act," the Rev. Mr. Straton declared.

Governor Long Seeking Return of Huey's Machine

(Continued from Page 1)

ernor Earl would be less tumultuous than under his older brother's rule.

Dr. Smith's Disappearance

First of the major mysteries growing out of the political upheaval concerned the whereabouts of Dr. James Monroe Smith, genial president of Louisiana State University, a staid educator turned overnight into a fugitive following his disappearance and charges he had embezzled $100,000 in university funds.

State auditors here and in New Orleans brokerage houses today were busy unscrambling Smith's complicated accounts. Charles E. Fenner, senior partner of Fenner and Beane, brokers, made the disclosure of Smith's activities in the market. Mr. Fenner said the account was closed out 10 days ago, after the firm had refused to accept State University bonds to cover losses in wheat. The account, Mr. Fenner said, was paid fully by two checks for $100,000 each. Authorities here said charges against Smith involved unauthorized issuance of university bonds for use as collateral in market speculation.

Pending when Governor Long took over were two federal probes into activities of Works Progress Administration in Louisiana. Federal agencies stepped in a second time late yesterday. The Federal District Attorney at New Orleans announced a grand jury probe to parallel the WPA's own inquiry of its own affairs, now in its second week. Former Governor Leche, bursting with good humor, did not pause to help his successor take over last night as he hurried to his country home at near by Covington, La., to rest, taking with him his wife and 11-year-old son.

Quick Change Governors

Disregarding an earlier announcement he would quit before noon, Mr. Leche kept his office until after nightfall while he presided meantime over a University Board of Administrators meeting called to look into tangled university affairs, and name Dr. E. S. Richardson as acting president of the institution at $12,000 annual salary in contrast to the salary of $18,000 yearly paid Smith.

Then, suddenly at 7 p. m., word spread through milling groups of politicians that the climax was at hand. Crowds converged on the mansion into which Mr. Leche strode buoyantly hailing his successor with the remark: "It's all yours now, Earl." His decision apparently was made on the spur of the moment.

Roosevelt Men Re-Forming Lines in Revolting Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

was that two "irreconcilable" political groups joined forces and gave the Administration two humiliating defeats that shocked its leaders. Neither defeat would have been possible if the groups had not combined.

Actions Taken

To the monetary bill as it came from the House, the Senate decided:

1. To compel the Treasury to pay 77.57 cents an ounce for newly mined domestic silver instead of 64.64 at present (with the world price at 43 cents an ounce). The vote was 48 to 30.

2. To discontinue the President's power to change the gold content of the dollar further. The vote was 47 to 31.

3. To halt Treasury purchases of foreign silver. No roll call vote was taken.

4. To uphold President Roosevelt's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund.

5. To defeat a series of currency inflation amendments of Senator Elmer Thomas, (D) of Oklahoma.

With such drastic amendments the fate of the monetary measure now depends on whether an agreement can be worked out between the House and Senate leaders on their rival bills, before the June 30 dead line expires. The silver bloc threatens to continue its filibuster if the House refuses to accept the Senate changes. If this should happen and the bill not pass by June 30, it would mean the lapse of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund for control over exchange rates. This is about the only thing left of the original monetary bill which the Administration approves.

Charges Exaggerated

In certain respects the immediate importance of the changes in the bill may be exaggerated, except as they influence the course of the legislative current. For example, the right to make further limited changes in the gold content of the dollar is one which the President had not expected to employ. Mr. Morgenthau had characterized it as "a necessary reserve power" designed to meet any change in foreign currencies. Congress, in effect, would now take back the power over the currency which it previously delegated to the President. This is the part of the bargain which the Republican group in extraordinary coalition sponsored. The gold dollar has already been reduced to the equivalent of 59 cents, and the reserve powers gave the President only power to reduce it 9 cents more, to 50 cents.

Also the monetary cost of the silver Senators; success will not be great, as such things go. Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, and Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, told the Senate that the additional cost to the Treasury would be around $7,000,000 a year. The price of 77 cents is exactly the price which Senator McCarran said he would be content to receive when there were efforts to end the silver filibuster last week. Economists find no excuse for the artificially high silver price which the Treasury maintains because of the sliver bloc's pressure pointing out that silver subsidy is already 21 cents an ounce above the world price, and that the world price itself is probably unnaturally high because of the Treasury subsidy.

Gallery observers rubbed their eyes over the conservative Republicans who voted to boost the silver subsidy. Every Republican present except two, Charles W Tobey of New Hampshire and John G. Townsend Jr., of Delaware, voted for it. Such men as Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, a Presidential candidate, Warren R. Austin of Vermont, Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, and Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine—men who have been at the forefront of the drive for economy in past debates voted for it. Although there were denials afterwards that there had been a vote-swapping "deal" between the conservative Republicans and the silverites, on the face of it there seemed little doubt that a common understanding had been worked out. If the 16 Republican votes cast in favor of the increased silver subsidy had been given to the other side, the measure would have been defeated.

The most important consequence of the vote may not be on its monetary but on its legislative side. The undercurrent of Congressional restiveness has now definitely come to the surface, and in its first severe test has found the Administration leadership helpless. The opposition party is shown to be willing, in some circumstances at least, to make common cause with a dissident element with whom it is normally hostile. The prospect is that other filibusters will occur. Such a course, unless checked would mean the substitution of log rolling and bloc Government for party responsibility and a protracted period of legislative uncertainty down the easy path of political opportunism.

Fortunately there were signs that the two wings of the coalition knew pretty well what they were about, and where to draw the line. Thus, the initial Pittman amendment to raise the legal price of silver to the unprecedented height of $1.16 an ounce was voted down overwhelmingly, 26 to 52. Gallery observers assumed that the Administration program would go through swimmingly at this point. But then Mr. Adams offered his omnibus amendment, skillfully combining the bait of 77.57-cent silver with repeal of the gold devaluation. Mr. Barkley promptly portested that this was an unparliamentary combination of two separate matters in one bill, and after Mr. Adams had appealed from the decision of the Chair, which sustained Mr. Barkley, the Senate voted 39 to 35 to uphold the Chair.

Ford Madox Ford Well-Known Figure In Literary World

DEAUVILLE, France, June 27 (AP)—Ford Madox Ford, British writer, who passed on here yesterday, had been an outstanding figure in the literary life of Britain, the United States and France since he began collaborating with Joseph Conrad shortly after 1900.

He was born Ford Madox Hueffer, but later changed his name.

Mr. Ford returned to France some three weeks ago from a trip to the United States and took up residence at his villa on the northern coast of Deauville.

For many years the British-born writer divided his time almost equally between France and the United States.

Mr. Ford's lengthy list of novels and critical studies included "The Cinque Ports" and "The Inheritors," which he wrote with Joseph Conrad. Fifteen years ago he published a biography of Conrad.

Mr. Ford wrote extensively of the three countries in which he lived, the literature of those nations and was active in discovering new writers.

At the end of the 19th century he came under the influence of the Henley group which believed one should undergo a real struggle for existence, so he spent 13 years on a farm. In the neighborhood were Mr. Conrad and Henry James, both of whom were to have a part in moulding his development.

He served in France during the World War.

Mr. Ford began writing when he was 15, turning out verses some of which were good enough to be included in a volume, "Collected Poems," published in 1914 when he was 41.

He was an indefatigable worker, producing books of essays, criticism, fiction, poetry and reminiscences, many of them moving critics to high praise.

He was active in the early post-war years—the exciting twenties when Paris was full of Americans—in encouraging young writers. Years before he had been an editor of the English Review. His spirit turned to the west and he saw in America's great midwest vast possibilities for literature, fulfilled in part for him by the work of Glenway Wescott and more truly by Hemingway.

His own writing was remarkably facile. He had style and the knack of telling a story. A New York Times critic once remarked that Ford was "a master of the time shift," a device he used astonishingly well.

Germany's Anti-British Drive Pushed During Japanese Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 27—The present intensified anti-British propaganda in official speeches and press articles indicates clearly Germany's intention to utilize the present British difficulties in the Far East to compel England to agree to another compromise which would give the Reich its newest foreign political demands by diplomatic surrender.

Having failed to reach a settlement of the German-Polish issue by direct negotiations all the concentrated forces of public propaganda are now being brought to bear to force the British Government to yield to German desires.

If this method fails, then undoubtedly there will again be a return to direct anti-Polish pressure, the exact nature of which will depend upon the international situation, especially the Anglo-Russian relations.

Negotiations Called Weakness

Negotiations and compromise are regarded here in Berlin as mere makeshifts of the weak, and England is expected to agree to a division of the world into two spheres of influence, and confine itself to its own business. Unless England is prepared to do this, Reich spokesmen reiterate, an "understanding" with Germany is impossible.

Such is the substance of German comments today and they may be taken as an accurate index of the official view which conceives England and the British Empire to be in a tight corner which enables the Reich to speak more frankly.

Underlying this anti-English propaganda wave is a conception of the British Empire as something like this, given in the "Völkischer Beobachter, Government organ.

"A lion with one paw in the Baltic Sea, a second in the Black Sea, a third on Germany's west fortifications, and a fourth on the Gibraltar can therefore in the Far East only weakly wag its tail. Such a grotesque brute is fit neither to inspire fear nor to win friends."

Naturally the whole aim of this propaganda is to destroy the prestige the British Empire enjoys in the world, to continue the process so cleverly begun at Godesberg and Munich, and use it for Germany's own ends.

Talk of "Trial of Strength"

Whether British prestige declines as the result of something in the Far East or nearer home is immaterial, since it is a loss which the totalitarian States see only as a gain for themselves. Under such conditions as these the Reich Minister of Propaganda, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, can talk about a "trial of strength" between England and Germany, and advise England to observe greater clarity of judgment toward Germany.

On this score, an editorial in the Frankfurter Zeitung over the week end takes on special significance, particularly as the German press speaks of foreign affairs only with the permission of the National Socialist Government, if indeed it does not do so at its outright behest. The Frankfurter Zeitung frankly told England that if it believes war with Germany must come sooner or later, then it would be better to say so openly. Such talk this influential newspaper does not hesitate to admit at the outset is due to the fact that Germany and Italy can now throw their powerful fighting forces where they will without having fear of a counter-invasion in their own land.

Effect of Blockade Minimized

England is also warned in this same article that if it imagines that the next time all it will have to do is simply impose a blockade on Germany, then it is much mistaken, and, further, that the autoritarian States will decide the nature and time of any new war, as Reichsführer Hitler declared in his recent Reichstag speech. All this leads to the conclusion that the "issue is total war or total peace."

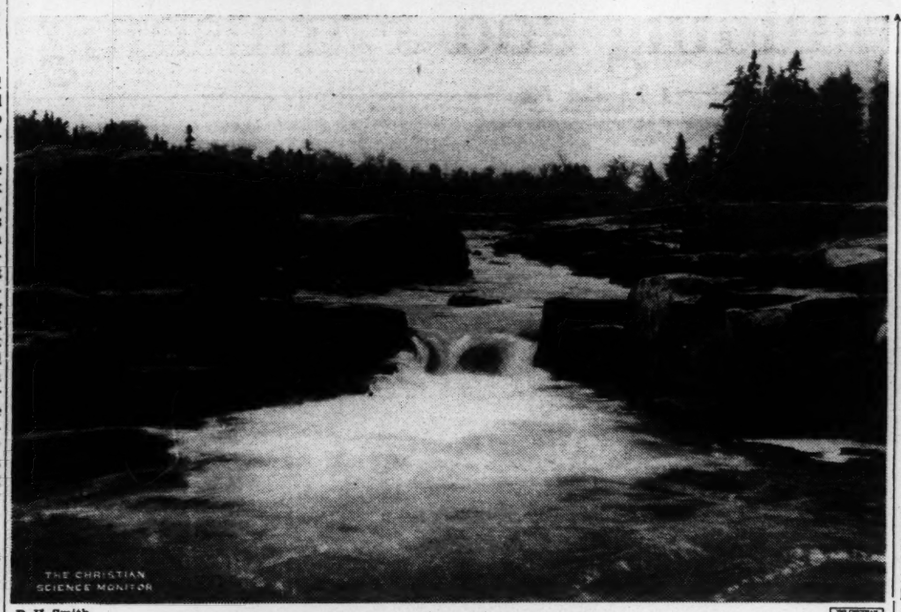
To judge from this present campaign of threats, Germany is expecting the rapid decline of the British Empire and any new indication of lifelessness—such as failure of the British-Russian negotiations—might lead the Reich to decide it could act freely without fear of any serious reactions. England's loss of prestige in the world is utilized to develop an argument something like this for the benefit of small nations:

"If England cannot or will not stand up for its subjects, maltreated as they are in the Far East, how can you expect that England will fight for you later on?" No word is mentioned here that some Germans have been treated in similar fashion by the Japanese, since this would not suit present German policy.

Polish Party Acts

WARSAW, June 27 (AP)—The Supreme Council of the National Democrat Party declared in a resolution yesterday that the Polish people, if forced into war, would fight to consolidate their access to the Baltic Sea through the conquest of East Prussia.

New Brunswick Abounds in Natural Beauty Spots



R. H. Smith

Papineau Falls Cascade, New Brunswick, Canada

Mountains and forests vie with rivers and beaches in furnishing ever-changing scene.

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

St. John, New Brunswick

Emerald forest lands, majestic mountains, new farms in a rugged country, the rapid waters of the Upsalquitch River, and the regal onward sweep of the famous Restigouche winding its swift course among the enchanted hills—all these are included in car-window panoramas along the Stewart Highway in New Brunswick.

The visitor may see wild life in its native haunts too, if he does not hurry—nimble-footed deer, large antlered moose, black bear, foxes, and other denizens of the woods. The eastern end of this motor road connects with No. 11 highway five miles from Campbellton, the portal of the vacationland of historic Bay Chaleur.

Diversion Plentiful

In visiting Campbellton, the tourist finds himself in one of the most delightful sections of New Brunswick. A town of nearly 7,000 population, the second largest seaport in the Province, and the commercial center of the northern part of New Brunswick, it is surrounded by a district rich in lures for the summer visitor who pauses for a day or stays for a month. From here side trips to points of interest are easily made, and, apart from the pictorial beauty of its setting, numerous recreations offer constant diversion.

The Restigouche River in front of the town is the site of the last naval battle in Canadian waters, and across this river a modern car ferry connects with the Perron Boulevard on Quebec soil.

On a drive along the Restigouche River to Matapedia the visitor discovers scenic beauty that will compare with the storied charms of foreign lands.

The drive along the river banks between the opposing mountain slopes is memorably beautiful. Verdant hillsides border an excellent highway; at times the wayside trees merge their leafy shade in emerald canopies above the road; and there is the rushing current and the elusive chanting music of the river, and radiant sunlight dancing on the limpid pools.

Of such are the carefree days of the vacationist who roams the clean, sandy beaches of the Bay Chaleur. Bathing in the buoyant salt water, digging clams, and gathering sea shells—all these are your enjoyments for the asking along the Bay Chaleur (Bay of Warmth). At Inch Arran Beach and Stewart's Beach, near Dalhousie; at Eel River Bar, Charlo, New Mills and Jacquet River, these recreations await you.

Warm Bathing

New Mills, which fronts one of those beautiful sandy beaches, is the site of Camp Bonaventure for boys.

Bathurst, the home of the Bathurst Pulp & Paper Company, was the first point in the Maritime Provinces to be the scene of newsprint manufacture.

Seven miles from the town, at the head of Bathurst Basin, is a beautiful sandy stretch 15 miles in length known as Youghal Beach, one of the most auspicious of the potential resort sites of Eastern Canada. The basin on which it is located is an inlet of the Bay Chaleur, so named by Jacques Cartier on July 10, 1534. The water at Youghal Beach maintains an average temperature of 70 degrees throughout the tourist season, is protected from the more rigorous tides of the open bay, and is free of undertow. At present ample accommodation of the simpler kind may be found at very moderate prices right near the shore. Near by Youghal is Bathurst Beach, the scene of a commodious sunmer lodge.

Eastward along the coast from Bathurst and on the islands of Miscou and Shippegan one may see the quaint French fishing villages, with their quays and little fishing boats, much the same today as when the brave voyageurs established them several hundred years ago.

Free Trips to Poland Offered in Contest

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 27—If you have a knack of setting your impressions down on paper in an unusual and interesting way you may win a free trip to Poland. So, when you are visiting the New York World's Fair drop around to the Polish Pavilion and make careful observation of the exhibits which illustrate the scenery, sports, industries, folk arts and lovely old medieval relics in Poland. Then put what you think on paper and perhaps officials of the Polish State Railways, sponsors of the contest, will judge your remarks the best. And then off you'll be on a first class trip on board one of the motorliners Pilsudski or Batory, Gdynia America Line ships that run from New York to Gdynia. In Poland the winner is to have a guided itinerary of 14 days, with free, first-class rail mileage of 3,000 kilometers, enough to see the whole country. The trip may be made at any time in 1939 or 1940.

Two second prizes are similar round-trips to Poland at 50 per cent reduction for sea travel, 14 day tours of Poland and free 3,000 kilometer train tickets. Three third prizes and four fourth prizes are for one-third and one-quarter transatlantic reductions, respectively, tours of Poland, and free train fares.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Lawrence Judd of Hawaii in his present work of publicizing the importance of the Island Territory to the United States, recently pointed out in Los Angeles that only three countries in 1938 surpassed Hawaii in volume of trade with the American mainland. He listed Canada and the United Kingdom as tied for first place, each trading to the extent of $600,000,000; next is Japan with $366,000,000; and then comes Hawaii, just under $200,000,000.

* * *

Piek-up in tourist traffic has forced Santa Fe Railroad to add three coaches and an 1,800 h. p. Diesel unit to El Capitan, the non-sleeper streamliner that matches the record time between Chicago and Los Angeles.

* * *

The famous coast resorts of Belgium are all connected by a street car system, and it is possible to start beyond one frontier in Holland, and ride through Belgium beyond the western frontier into France.

* * *

Scotland this summer will present for the first time a dramatic festival similar to the great ones held in such English places as Malvern. The Festival, according to American Express, is to take place in Perth and will be held either in August or September. Guest players from London and from the Scottish National Players in Glasgow are expected to take part, and plays of Shakespeare and Scottish writers will be presented.

* * *

The coast along the Strait of Bab el Mandeb is barren and forbidding, but natives reap a rich harvest from the pearl-oyster beds in the adjacent waters. While one acts as a boatman, the other inspects the water for a likely spot for a dive, using a water-glass—a plate of glass replacing the bottom of an oil tin. It eliminates reflections on the water surface which prevents clear vision, and makes it possible for the diver to see the ocean bottom as much as 60 feet below. L. F. M.

Why Did Germany Abrogate Naval Treaty With Britain?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A recent statement by Germany's Grand Admiral Erich Raeder that a large-scale increase in the German Navy had been ordered by Reichsführer Hitler in order to "protect our overseas living space—that is, our access to the goods of this earth," raises once more the question: Why did Germany abrogate the 1935 naval treaty with Britain? Various reasons for the abrogation have been given. One is that Germany had in any case outbuilt the limitations set by the treaty. Another is that Germany feared Russia's growing fleet in the Baltic.

Both of these explanations are denied by an outstanding naval authority, who, by examing the German program in detail, deduces that its main purpose is to organize such a system of commerce raiders as will make any repetition of blockade of Germany by sea impossible, while the immediate cause for the abrogation, it is believed, was the necessity of a free hand in effecting a closer understanding with Japan.

What was Reichsführer Hitler's motive in abrogating the 1935 naval treaty with Britain?

It was not because Germany had begun to approach the limit of tonnage allowed it. The 1935 agreement gave Germany about 420,000 tons of naval shipping. At that time it possessed about 160,000 tons, had 16,000 under construction, and has since completed or laid down an additional 280,000 tons or so—a total of some 456,000 tons that included some 100,000 tons of over-age ships which, under a reservation, could be replaced whenever Germany so desired.

Meanwhile, Great Britain has completed or projected, an additional 1,000,000 tons, thus automatically raising Germany's total to 770,000 tons, all of which can be new construction if it elects to discard its over-age tonnage. A part of Britain's new construction is earmarked as replacements, but it is doubtful that any vessel of potential usefulness will be disposed of while world conditions remain in their present state of unrest.

Even if the replacements could have been arranged to Germany's satisfaction, Germany still would have had several hundred thousand tons available for new construction—much more than it could have hoped to undertake in the immediate future.

Tonnage Not a Question

The treaty was not abrogated because the tonnage limitation in any particular category of vessel had been reached. The treaty permitted Germany to make any desired increase in a category, by deducting an equivalent tonnage from another category or categories.

At the time the Reichsführer abrogated the agreement, many commentators ascribed his action to pique. However, there may be another and more subtle reason.

Germany and Japan are military allies of a sort; no one knows the exact of their commitments, but it is the impression that Germany has been the more interested of the two nations in the alliance. If so, Germany could come with cleaner hands if no treaty limitations bound its freedom of action or impaired its "face."

Reichsführer Hitler's militant activities at first were predominantly concerned with the German Army and Air Force. Having secured what he considers a satisfactory superiority on land and in the air, he has turned his attention to the sea.

German Strategy

During the World War, Germany suffered severely from the British blockade. Indeed, but for the strangling effect of the blockade, the war might have had an entirely different outcome. In that war, Germany's "second best" Navy proved impotent because it was, except for its submarines, composed, for the most part, of conventional type ships with unusually small steaming radii. It has now begun the construction of what it well realizes can never be other than another second-best navy, but, capitalizing on past experience, Germany has undertaken unconventional types of ships in an effort to make its Navy an asset.

Let us examine Germany's known naval program.

Battleships: — The so-called "pocket battleships" were designed to meet the requirements imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. This treaty neglected to place a limit on the caliber of guns permitted. Germany produced three sturdy 10,000-ton ships armed with 11-inch guns.

Germany recently completed two 26,000-ton battleships armed with 11-inch guns. They are reputed to have exceeded 30 knots an hour on trial. Like their smaller predecessors, they were designed with exceptionally large cruising radii.

The battleship program was continued with four 35,000-ton ships. One, the Bismark, was recently launched; the second is scheduled to be launched this summer, the third is under construction, and work on the fourth is soon to be started. This class of ships is to carry eight 15-inch guns and to have a speed of over 30 knots an hour. Very probably they will have long steaming radii. From what is known of these ships, they compare favorably with any battleship built. The Kiel Canal is being enlarged to meet the requirements of these ships.

Aircraft carriers—Germany has undertaketn two aircraft carriers which appear to be designed to cruise alone rather than to be fleet auxiliaries. These ships have all the earmarks of being a new type of commerce raider. It is reported that they will displace about 20,000 tons and will have a speed of around 32 knots an hour. The armament includes a main battery of 15 6-inch guns and an anti-aircraft battery of 10 4.13-inch guns.

Smaller craft—The German Navy has three 10,000 and six 6,000-ton cruisers built and three 10,000 and three 7,000-ton cruisers under construction. All these ships are fast and have a long cruising radii. Sixteen large destroyers and 24 large torpedo boats are in commission, and even larger destroyers are under construction. They are all new, fast boats.

Submarine: The submarine program is said to consist of around 100 boats built or building. Many of them displace only 250 tons and obviously are designed for use in coast defense or in the Baltic. Others are 500-ton boats and a few are of the ocean cruising type. As far as known, no submarines of more than 750 tons have been undertaken.

For what purpose has Germany planned this not inconsiderable naval program?

To prosecute a successful war, Germany and its allies must not be shackled by an effective blockade and Germany in particular must control the Baltic as its trade with Sweden and Norway is absolutely vital. It is so situated geographically that, even with its inferior naval strength, it had little difficulty in effecting control of the Baltic during the last war. When its projected naval program is complete, it will again be able to impose its will in the Baltic.

In the last war submarines rendered close blockades impossible, and the blockading ships were pushed far out at sea. The development of long range aircraft now adds additional difficulty to maintaining an effective blockade. An effective blockade of Germany will require the services of a great many ships.

Submarine Usage

Should Germany's fast, long-range battleships, aircraft carriers, and cruisers shake themselves loose and in widely separated localities, raid enemy lines of communication, great numbers of enemy ships will be absorbed in the efforts to locate them. And when located, the German battleships can be overhauled and outgunned by only three existing ships — Britain's three battle cruisers. Replenishment of the raiders' fuel will not be the difficult problem it was during the last war, as oil can be quickly and easily transferred at sea. It is possible that as long as raiders are disrupting sea-borne trade, there will be few ships available for blockading Germany or its allies.

The purpose of Germany's submarine program is a matter of conjecture. The submarine is a weapon of opportunity and is unlikely to play again the predominant role it did in 1917 and part of 1918. Modern listening devices, antisubmarine defenses, and airplane patrol and attack have greatly restricted the usefulness of submarines against armed ships or convoys. The lone merchantman remains their prey.

Nevertheless, only a few submarines strung throughout the several oceans, would bring about a hue and cry sufficient to cause very many ships being used to hunt them down. Submarines are not regarded as being very effective against other submarines, so Germany's submarine program is not likely to be in answer to the large number of similar craft Russia is reputed to have in the Baltic.

It may be inferred that Germany having almost won a war with submarines, still has faith in them. They appear, however, to be of real value only for coast defense, preventing a close blockade, wearing down morale by being a constant, potential threat, scouting purposes, and possibly for diverting enemy ships from other uses. In the Mediterranean and Baltic, with friendly bases close at hand, they undoubtedly will constitute a menace to all unescorted or inattentive ships.

It may be concluded that Germany's present naval program is designed for coast defense, controlling the Baltic and deferring or at least weakening an effective blockade against it or its allies, by a dispersion of enemy effort.

That Great Britain realizes the possible use to which the German Navy may be put, is reflected in its recent decision that it would be inadvisable to permit one of its three battle cruisers to be absent from home waters during the period of time its King and Queen were in America.

Japanese Planes Raid Soviet Base In Dash Attack

TOKYO, June 27 (AP)—Japanese warplanes were reported officially today to have crossed into Soviet Russian-dominated Outer Mongolia and raided an air base in a continuation of heavy border fighting.

It was the first instance in which Japanese were known to have crossed the boundary, invading either Mongol or Siberian territory.

A Japanese Army communiqué, sent from Hsinking, Manchukuo, by Domei, the official Japanese news agency, told of the battle.

It said 98 and "possibly 104" Mongol planes were destroyed in a mass Japanese raid on Tamsk (Tamsksumu), 62 miles south of Lake Bor on the Manchukuo-Outer Mongolia border.

Soviet and Mongol forces are reported to have been constructing permanent military establishments at Tamsk for about a year. Large forces of cavalry and airplanes are said to be concentrated there, and roads connecting Tamsk with Urga, Outer Mongolian Capital, and the Manchukuo border are said to be under construction.

The communiqué said 30 Mongol planes were destroyed on the ground before the main force, of approximately 200, rose to battle. Although the enemy craft were described as "Mongol," it was understood most of them were Soviet planes.

The Japanese aircraft were reported to have caught the enemy base by surprise at dawn. The fight lasted 40 minutes. The announcement said three Japanese planes had failed to return.

[Tass, official Soviet Russian news agency, reported in Moscow that 60 Japanese and 50 Soviet - Mongolian planes engaged in a two-hour battle which ended in a "rout" of the Japanese. Three Soviet-Mongolian planes were said to have failed to return to their bases.]

Moscow Appears Calm

MOSCOW, June 27 (AP)—Two paragraphs on the second pages of Moscow newspapers described today the air battle on the Outer Mongolian frontier between Japanese and Mongolian-Soviet Russian forces yesterday, in which it was claimed 25 Japanese combat planes were shot down.

Such small space devoted to the frontier war made the conflict seem far away to Moscow's man on the street.

A communiqué plainly showed that Soviet forces were involved in the conflict, however, for the news came from "staff headquarters of the Mongolian-Soviet troops in the Mongolian Peoples Republic," not simply from Outer Mongolian headquarters.

Neither Soviet circles nor Japanese quarters here seemed unduly excited—the Japanese particularly seemed to expect the conflict to remain restricted to the border region.

Move to 'Free' Czechoslovakia Urged in Canada

TORONTO (CP)—Representative Czechs, Slovaks, and Carpatho-Ruthenians held a three-day Congress here as part of a world-wide movement of Czechoslovakian national organization.

"Our countrymen in Europe look to us for support and advice," Juraj Slavik, Czechoslovakian Minister to Poland, told the delegates. Speaking in the Slovak tongue he said that in all democratic countries "we are recognized as a nation."

"But for our own sakes we must make an effort to be ready when the time comes to liberate our country and be a nation in fact as well as in spirit."

Greetings from Eduard Beneš, former President of Czechoslovakia, were read at the meeting. Dr. Beneš is now living in the United States.

German Naval Attaché

BERLIN (AP)—Capt. August Thiele, Commander of German Coastal Defenses in Pomerania, was named Naval Attaché at the German Embassy in Washington June 25. The official news agency announcement of the appointment said he would assume his post this autumn. He is a former commander of the sailing training ship, Horst Wessel.

Japan Awaits British Change

TIENTSIN, June 27 (AP)—Japan's determination to apply increasing pressure "until the British change their attitude" was reiterated today by Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Honma, Japanese Army Commander in Tientsin.

"Reprisals or no reprisals from the British," he said in an interview, "we firmly are determined to carry out the policy in Tientsin which is dictated from Tokyo. I am a chessman carrying out orders. Traffic restrictions—not a blockade—will continue until British authorities revise their viewpoint."

However, the Japanese Consul General, Shigenori Tashiro, said Japanese soldiers had been given orders to conduct less thorough examinations at barriers.

Australian Wool For Japan's Mills

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, June 27

Two-thirds of the wool Japan imports next year will come from Australia, the Foreign Office spokesman said today in announcing continuation of the Australian trade agreement.

Japan will control its exports to Australia of cotton piece goods and artificial silk goods to a maximum of 51,250,000 square yards each annually under the agreement.

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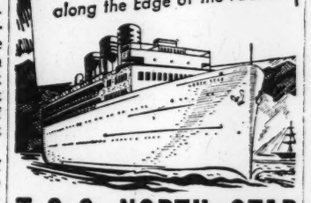

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts

Metal Furniture In New Forms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

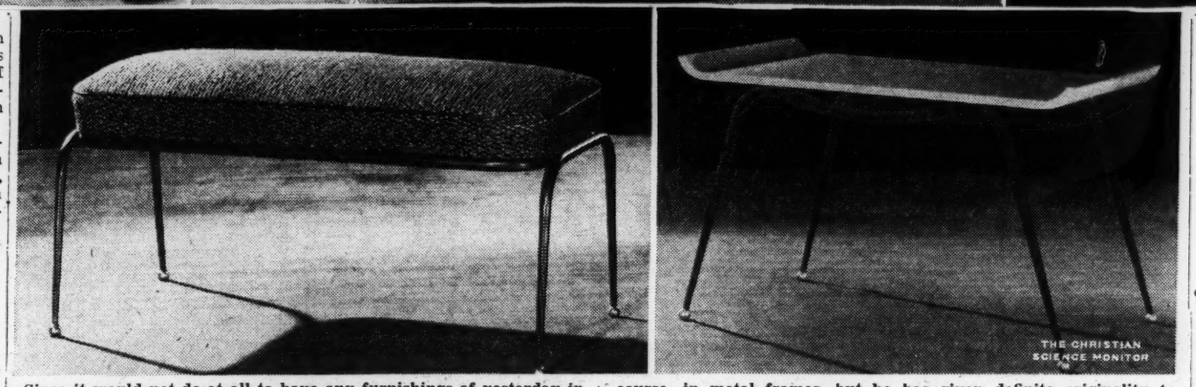
Chairs, sofas, love seats, benches and tables, furnishing the reception rooms of eight buildings at the New York World's Fair, all have metal frames and were designed by Donald Deskey for these places. He has applied two distinct finishes to these pieces, one being a satin chrome, the other a dull black enamel.

He likes to finish arm-ends and feet with balls, which are satisfactory to the eye for they mark off the too slippery, fluent metal with solid accents and pauses. He gets a good and novel effect also by splaying the back legs of the chairs, or so designing them that they continue on and up to form the arms, whose rest has no front support.

Resiliency is given to some chair-backs by bands of colored rubber stretched across the frame. Leather bands are used for an armrest on another model. Mr. Deskey's upholstery materials are well harmonized with his metal finishes, and include woven straw, top-grain leather, nubby cottons and a thick, furry mohair.

New silhouettes are presented by two tables. One is a round pedestal type, its four tubes bound with rattan and extending into a cluster case. The color of the rattan is repeated by blond wood of which the top is built. A long table has bentwood ends on a thick slab of blond wood, which rests on a two-piece, splay-leg base, finished in black enamel.

In this new line of metal furniture Mr. Deskey has achieved a feeling unusual to the material, with a grace and classicism which heretofore have seemed incompatible with utility. **H. J. K.**



Since it would not do at all to have any furnishings of yesterday in the management's buildings of "The World of Tomorrow" at New York's Great Fair, Donald Deskey was commissioned to conceive something fresh and without precedent. There is precedent, of course, in metal frames, but he has given definite originality to structures, with graceful and simplified lines, tapered leg supports, and ball feet. Upper row chairs and settees have satin chrome finish; table and wood-topped bench, dull black enamel frames.

Choosing Right Wall Papers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Part I

Chicago

It is quite an adventure these days to select wall paper for the home, there are so many clear-colored papers, so many dashing floral designs, and such rich fabric effects in the new patterns, that it really takes a little courage to adopt some of them.

A total change can be made in a room by new paper, even though exactly the same furniture, draperies, and other furnishings are maintained. The old neutral walls produced by "oat-meal" paper, and by other nondescript and colorless types, have apparently gone by the boards with the old taupe carpet, replaced by more cheerful floor covering.

Think of a room which has plain paper resembling the color of oatmeal, for instance, and furnished in Swedish modern. Then paper the walls in mulberry or a dubonnet, or a deep green, and the entire interior is at once given character and individuality.

A chartreuse papered wall would do wonders for dark walnut furniture, or a deep green wall or an intense blue one would change the whole appearance of a room with modern mahogany or light maple. Early American furniture in a dining room is given an extra glow against new corn-colored paper.

One example of what can be done in an apartment living room will illustrate. The floor has medium-blue covering from wall to wall, Oriental scatter rugs are in old-blue and rose; dark red mahogany furniture, stands against a flaky looking wall paper with tan prevailing. Now imagine a background made by perpendicular satin striped paper in light blue, and a rose tinted ceiling.

The new paper changed the room in several ways. The stripes introduced more style, since there had previously been no striped fabrics in the room. The paper itself had a fabric finish simulating satin and taffeta, that brought a new richness. The natural-color linen draperies, with floral design in rose and blue, now stand out better against the blue walls. With the old paper the draperies were almost lost against a background of like tone.

The room became a little darker, but this is really desirable since much light comes in at five southern windows. The white leather seat of the dark chair stands out better, with the blue walls, and a piece of white pottery on the broad window sill gives a striking accent. **M. R. Z.**

We Had $100 for Furniture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

Finding ourselves in possession of an attractive four-room house and only $100 in the bank, it seemed at first impossible to acquire necessary furniture with that amount. Living in furnished apartments since our marriage had made us heartily tired of other persons' possessions. Linens, silver and decorative articles had come as wedding gifts, but we had not one piece of furniture—table or chair or bed.

But $100 we had, and determination; Jean had ingenuity, and the little house to rent was high on a hill of its own, overlooking the bay. These things combined were important, as was the fact that nowadays you can buy attractive unfinished furniture very cheaply.

A sawbuck table was bought first, large enough to seat six, and with it two benches. In one corner of the living room, this serves for both dining and general work. Table and benches together cost $5.88. A desk at $8.95; a straight back chair with rawhide seat for $2; a lamp finished in maple for $2.98; and an easy chair at $19.

Someone presented a tumble-down couch, which was fixed by tacking some strong old draperies across the leaking bottom and covering entirely with monks' cloth, the entire cost of repairs coming to only $2.50.

Instead of painting or enameling the unfinished furniture, it was sandpapered, stained, and waxed. The results were gratifying. Using "Light Oak" or "Driftwood" oil stains, wax was rubbed in well.

A book case, made in an adult education class, at a material cost of a dollar, would not be exchanged for the most elaborate type. It is painted white inside, red outside, and "antiqued" both in and out with a brown glaze. The same finish was used on the $2.98 lamp after removing the cheap maple stain.

Blue Mexican rugs and hooked rugs on the floor, Van Gogh prints on the walls, vases and ornaments here and there, wood burning in the fireplace—we are happy in our living room. Its total material cost was $42.31.

For the bedroom, a studio type bed; two chests of drawers, also unfinished; mattress and springs—at a cost of $42.55. Here was used the "Driftwood" stain, then wax and a little trim of antique green. In finishing all the unpainted pieces, careful sandpapering smoothed the surfaces, in preparation for oil stain.

This house is remote enough to be private by day, so the expense of glass curtains was avoided. For French windows and doors, there are curtains of monks' cloth, to be pulled close at night. The poles were bought not only unfinished, but in long lengths, and were cut to the right lengths. A nice woodsy brown finish was made by mixing a little light oak oil stain with vandyke brown, in turpentine. Ten dollars paid for curtains and poles.

The kitchen is not very interesting, but there are hopes it may be. The landlord furnished a workable, though not handsome, gas stove. A friend lent an ice box, which has been repainted outside and enameled inside as a token of our gratitude. An electric one is promised as a gift from Jean's parents, and when it comes, it will be worth all our other household things put together. In cash, that is—not in our affections. The usual kitchen table, chairs, mops, brooms and so on—all had to come out of $100. By dint of careful shopping, they did! **B. S. H.**

Old Louisiana Home Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Baton Rouge, La.

Trinity plantation house at Rosedale, La., on the west bank of Bayou Grosse Tete in Iberville parish, after a century of wear and tear has recovered its old-time charm—because a young bride fell in love with its stately oaks.

Now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Markley, Trinity house has been rebuilt by them at a time when South Louisiana is giving its attention to spring pilgrimages, so again this is one of this section's show places. The dignity of the century-old building of brick, with steeply sloping roof and gables, has been recovered and the comforts carefully modernized.

Mr. Markley purchased the plantation of 1,250 acres "sight unseen," as an investment in oil land. But one March day in 1935, he and Mrs. Markley drove up from New Orleans to sleepy little Rosedale to see his property, on which an agent had told him there was an old brick building in a sad state of disrepair. For Trinity plantation, and the house as well, had been used by the government as a range for cattle and sheep during the 1927 flood, and the old mansion was little more than a tumble down shack.

After one look at the place, Mrs. Markley fell promptly in love with it, and decided that it must be her permanent home.

"I don't know yet how I persuaded my husband to remodel it," she said, "because he said the best thing to do was to put a stick of dynamite under it and build a new house on the site. The porch was almost rotted away. The walls were standing but one was cracked from top to bottom where lightning had struck it."

"My husband said at first it was just a whim," Mrs. Markley relates, "and that he wasn't going to spend much on it. But now he is more interested than I am and is always talking of doing something more. He is considering enlarging the house now."

It was just 100 years ago that Trinity house was built by Dr. George W. Campbell of Iberville parish and long a leader in that community. A patent on the land had been taken out 14 years earlier by Joseph Erwin, later of Shady Grove plantation nearby. That same year, 1825, the land was sold to Aubry Dupuy and apparently he built on the present site, for the grove of oaks was there when Dr. Campbell started Trinity house in 1839. Authority for this statement comes from "Uncle Paul" Hawkins, whose mother was a slave who helped carry bricks for building it.

Neglected and abused, this is the way Trinity House appeared when the Markleys acquired it, four years ago.

Dr. Campbell planted Trinity in sugar cane, Louisiana's major crop of the day. The old brick sugar house that he used still stands about half a mile from the home itself. Now crumbling, this building is typical of the many such mills that dot south Louisiana.

Trinity house boasted a porch that ran the entire front of the house. Four stately columns lend a note of gracious dignity to the entrance, as do the long French windows with their old-fashioned green blinds.

Through a door of hewn cypress one steps into a hall that bisects the house from front to back. No tiny, dark modern hall, this, but a spacious room, broad enough to accommodate scores of visitors. Double doors lead into the rooms at right and left and at the back single doors open into other rooms. In this hall are stairs leading to the second floor. These stairs with mahogany rails originally rose straight to the second floor, but now are pleasantly angled.

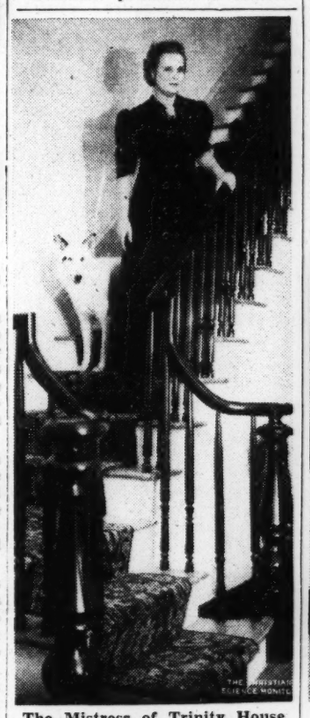
At the right of the entrance is the living room and back of it is the dining room, with double folding doors between. Back of this is a third and smaller room, used now as the kitchen, although formerly the cooking was done in a small brick structure connected with the main house by a wooden runway.

At the left of the hall is the library, 20 feet by 20 feet, like the living room. Back of this is the master bed room, 18 feet by 18, as is the dining room. All ceilings are 16 and a half feet from the floors.

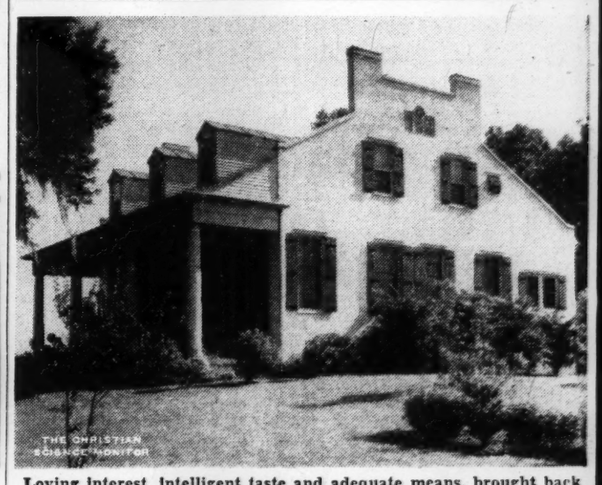
Upstairs there are two very large rooms, with dormer windows, front and rear, as has also the hallway.

The restoration and furnishing have been carried out with ample means, excellent taste, and sincere aims to revive with old-time furniture the original charm and dignity of the home. In former days this also meant farming, with crops and blooded cattle and horses.

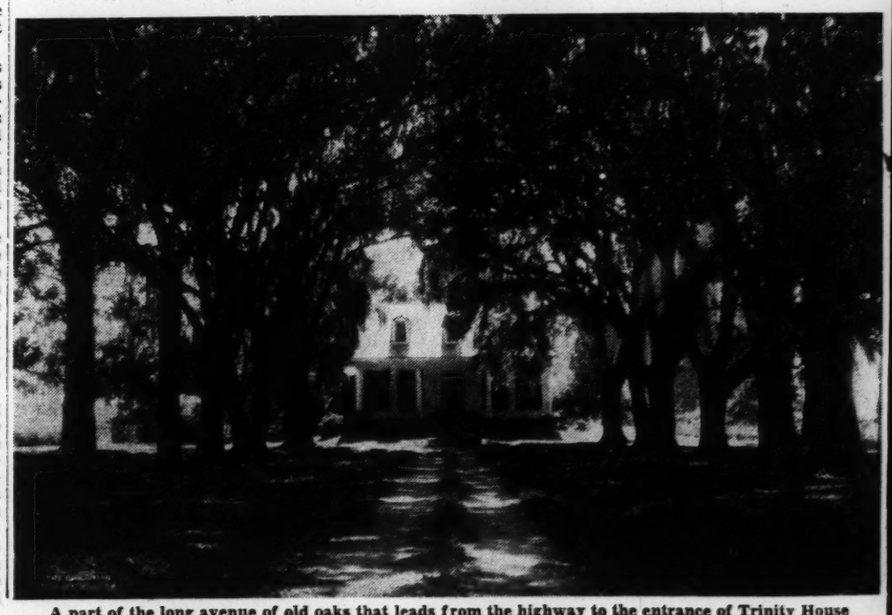
Probably with this in view a large barn has been built at a distance from the house, and here riding horses once common on all plantations are to be kept. **C. P. L.**



The Mistress of Trinity House in the restored home, on the stairway, formerly straight.



Loving interest, intelligent taste and adequate means, brought back the lost attractions of comfort and hospitality which belonged to Trinity House a century ago.



A part of the long avenue of old oaks that leads from the highway to the entrance of Trinity House

Furniture Coverings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Chairs, like people, need new "jackets" occasionally. Those in living room, and sometimes dining room, get too much wear and tear, or too much of winter's city smudge, to go through another season without a fresh covering.

The big lounge chair, so much used, may call for repairs or a re-upholstering. Since this chair needs a durable fabric which will hold up under hard usage, frieze, tapestry, mohair, or some other hard-surfaced materials would probably be the best choice. All are tough and will wear for a long time. A relatively new fabric, quilted velvet, is also very durable, but it is more expensive and may not be so suitable for constant use.

* * *

For less expensive, yet very attractive and durable fabrics, homespuns should be investigated. Not all of these are as loosely woven as is usually believed, but they are generally of a rough texture. They come in plaids, or in plain colors where the main interest is in the uneven weave or in the rough finish. A new rayon fabric for upholstery has a prominent woven effect. When having an old chair upholstered one should make sure that the springs are in good order.

Some people upholster the inside part of the chair or sofa with a figured fabric and on the outside use a plain material of the same shade. If an old chair is otherwise in good condition the worn arms and head rest may be renewed by taking advantage of this practice. By using the material in the back to replace worn parts, a new fabric may be substituted for the old back.

* * *

One chair with striped upholstery in a room is a recent effective idea. So re-covering is an opportunity to put sparkle in the room with anything from broad to pin stripes. A living room pull-up chair, for instance, a small bedroom chair, or dining room chair seats might well be done in striped cotton damask—as renewing is called for. A striped chair "steps up" the style in a room. Whether placed beside a patterned chintz, or a plain color, or a contrasting color, it may look very well.

Linens and other light-weight fabrics are desirable and popular for upholstering. A good linen wears well on a chair and tends to give a room a cheery and informal atmosphere. Leatherette is used quite extensively now for dining room seats and for living room desk chairs. It may be kept clean with saddle soap.

If a chair is used but little the home-maker has a chance to choose a fabric for its color or design, without much regard for service.

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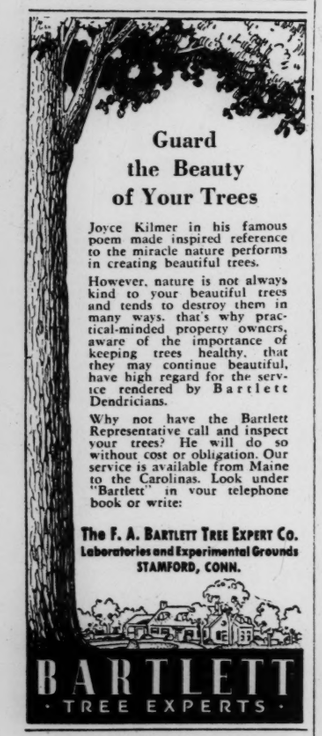

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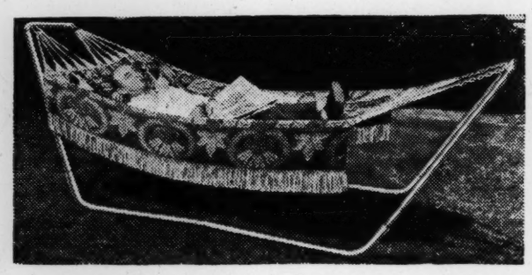

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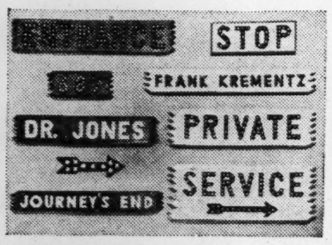

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Transatlantic Air Passengers Nonchalantly Read Tariffs

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

To many a company and travel agent in the United States, Europe and South America this week went an announcement that looked no different from a dozen other travel bulletins they are accustomed to receive at intervals from transportation companies. But this one was history-making, though it was couched in matter-of-fact language, for it was Pan American Airway's official announcements of schedules, fares and other data on the transatlantic passenger service it will inaugurate on June 28.

Agents found that transatlantic carriers on the southern route will depart every Wednesday at 2 p. m., from Port Washington, L. I., proceed to Horta, Azores, where a morning service stop will be made, thence on to Lisbon, Portugal, where an overnight stop will be made. Leaving Lisbon early in the morning the Clipper will arrive in Marseilles, France, early Friday afternoon, an elapsed time of 44 hours for the complete flight. Eastbound service from Marseilles leaves every Sunday morning, arriving at Port Washington on Tuesday morning.

Fares

For a one-way fare from New York to France passengers will be charged $375 (round trip $675), will, of course, receive berths and meals and a 55-pound baggage allowance. Between intermediate points, where the fare is less than $200, Pan American will allow only 44 pounds of baggage. Stopovers are permitted at any scheduled stop and tickets are valid for one year.

Pan American also announced that mail flights would begin on the northern transatlantic route on June 24, with passenger flight service to be announced later. Mail flights will depart from Port Washington Saturday mornings, arrive in Southampton, Eng., early Sunday afternoon, going by way of Shediac, N. B., Botwood, N. F., and Foynes, Eire.

Mail

Mail rates from the United States to New Brunswick are set at six cents an ounce, 10 cents a half ounce to Newfoundland, and 30 cents a half ounce to Ireland or England, with forwarding in Europe by air mail to any European destination given on the envelope. (During the first half of July Pan American will omit two eastbound flights, July 1 and 15, and two westbound flights, July 5 and 19, until a sufficient number of Boeing Clippers are completed for a full service.)

Plastics Speed Building

Plane production is slowed up by the fact that fuselages have to be made by hand labor; days of work are consumed putting millions of rivets into a metal skin to hold struts and stringers in place. Working with plastics to see if he could make fuselages in units, Col. V. E. Clark hit upon the relatively simple method of forming plywood in a die, partially impregnating it with a phenolic resin, pressing it into a cohesive smooth-surfaced mass. Colonel Clark got Dr. Leo Baekeland, inventor of modern plastics, to develop the resin; help from the Haskelite Corporation, a laminated plastics firm; valuable technical advice from Sherman Fairchild, airplane manufacturer. As a result two unskilled laborers using this process can turn out an exceptionally strong fuselage, complete in two sections, in a little over two hours, ready for assembly, says Forrest Davis in July Scientific American.

The United States could build 36,000 stout, cheap, fast planes a year by this method, Mr. Davis said, basing his figures arbitrarily on 2,000 workmen being used, though greater numbers might be constructed in a war emergency by putting on a great force of workmen. Mr. Davis said there is little doubt that other nations will catch on to this process, produce planes in such great quantities that no nation will be able to maintain a predominant number. Planes, he said, will then fall into a category like rifles, where the weight of numbers will have little influence on international relations.

Light-Purse Folks Pleased With Fair's Shows and Food

(Editor's Note: Tales of the "expense" of attending the New York World's Fair so alarmed a reporter that he decided to find out what he could do there with a few dollars. The following article presents his findings.)

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—You and your spouse can enjoy a great part of the New York World's Fair in one long day for a total of $6.85—at least my wife and I did.

Before I tell you some of what we saw, let me list the expenses:

Two admissions to grounds	$1.50
One guide book	.25
Two lunches	1.50
Two dinners	2.00
Amusements	1.60
Total	$6.85

According to official figures we were somewhat over the average. The Fair maintains that the average visitor stays 7 hours 13½ minutes and spends $1.67, including the gate price. These figures include about 360,000 children, some of them entering for 10 cents.

You can pass a full day at free exhibits, take box lunches to eat nearly anywhere on the grounds and spend no more than the gate price. But my wife and I like our food hot and enjoy a bit of extra-curricular entertainment.

Some of the most popular attractions are free. The General Motors exhibit, with its "Futurama" ride on upholstered chair-cars through the World of Tomorrow, has run at capacity—2,400 passengers an hour—since the Fair opened. The day we were there 9,000 persons stood in line at one time waiting for entrance. About a dozen other free exhibits have listed their visitors at the million-or-more mark.

In the international area, with its 60 pavilions and halls, a visitor could spend two 8-hour days by allowing only 15 minutes for each. We spent three hours there in making brief visits to nine pavilions, including that of the United States.

The exhibits of the 23 States represented also are free. We looked at several and then, being hungry, set out for an economical eating place, which was not hard to find.

At the Swedish Pavilion we had open-faced sandwiches and layer cake in plentiful quantities. The average check in one restaurant was reported at 33 cents, but the more exclusive run to several dollars, even for luncheon. Milk bars, soda fountains, sandwich and hot dog stands are plentiful.

After luncheon, we visited other free exhibits, heard several open air band concerts and strolled about the grounds, finally finding ourselves in the amusement area. Shows and rides may nick you from 10 to 40 cents apiece and entertain you from 10 minutes to two hours.

We went to three of them, ate dinner in the open, then walked to Fountain Lake for the fountain display and fireworks before going home.

Buses for 10 cents a ride, tractor trains for a quarter, and guide chairs for $1.25 an hour and up, will take you anywhere on the grounds.

Spanish Refugees in Mexico Dream of Retaking Homeland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Dream of the re-conquest of Republican Spain continues to fill the hearts of the Spanish refugees recently admitted to Mexico. Few refuse to abandon hope that the cause for which they fought for two years will yet be won and great confidence is expressed by many that the Franco regime may be eventually overthrown by the demand of the Spanish people for an independent Republic.

Moving accounts of experiences in the French concentration camps, which have been published here, reveal that the darkest moment suffered by the Loyalists was when they learned of the surrender of Madrid. Hopes had been high among them, until that moment.

Even now, transplanted to Mexican soil, the refugees are convinced that their battle was not futile. Meanwhile, they are making an effort to meet the challenge here and to overcome the hostility which surged up against the leftist demonstrations accompanying their arrival.

The refugees are now being distributed, in groups of from 50 to 200, in cities and agricultural communities throughout the country. Allocation has been necessarily slow since an effort is being made to place each individual in the region and occupation best suited to his capacities. Since the group includes teachers, journalists, engineers, architects, miners, musicians, artists, and accountants, as well as agricultural workers, the problem is complicated and may not be solved for many weeks.

The widest field for their expansion is found in agriculture for the vast areas of Mexico which are yet undeveloped, or only partially so, need experienced workers. There are many years in which the country still has to import its food and the industry of these men, plus the developing irrigation program, may add considerably to Mexico's self-sufficiency.

There can be no question that Mexico needs the Spanish refugee as much as the newcomer needs Mexico. This land with an area of 767,198 square miles and a population of only 19,000,000 people still has vast tracts awaiting development. Specialized knowledge native to the Spaniard may serve to increase or to implant the growing of olives and grapes and the expansion of Mexico's fishing industry.

Placing of the intellectual workers presents a more serious problem since Mexico's professional field is overcrowded with doctors and engineers. Able teachers can easily be fitted into the educational system particularly in the universities and Government technical schools.

Meanwhile full praise is being given to the mixed technical commission of Mexicans and Spaniards, who arranged the details of the refugees' arrival, by Sir Richard Rees, representative of the British Committee for Refugees from Spain, who attended the debarkation.

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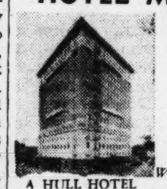
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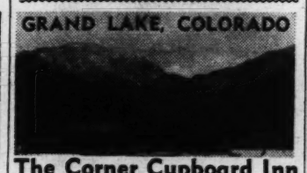
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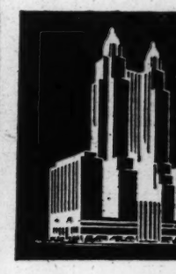
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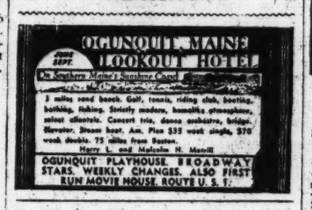

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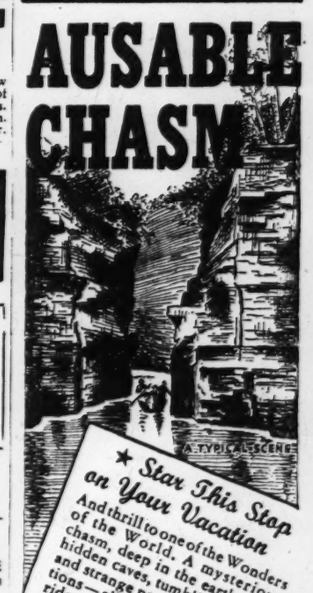

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The GRAMATAN Bronxville
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The Home Forum

Driving Through the Country

IF YOU LIKE the country, you generally like it very much and are able to have all sorts of enjoyments from seeing it. If you do not like the country, and prefer cities and their janglings, you will waste your time in reading this paper and had far better go to a movie and breathe the synthetic waft afforded by that place of entertainment. Supposing that you do like the country and agree with Mr. Lewis Mumford that "as the pavement grows, nature is pushed farther away," let us ride away from steel and concrete and go where there are trees and birds and where you see the sky and give thanks for it.

Here in New England the main roads are good; but, the better they are, the less you see. You have to hurry, because everyone does, and what you do see is distant country that you would like to examine without haste. Indeed, unless you can write a graphic account of what you did not see, it is best simply to state: "We proceeded from A to B without engine trouble." I am thinking now of more leisurely progress in which you really see the countryside, and can linger here and there to appreciate. I think one of the sights that gives much to think about, as well as to admire, is that of the old house that plainly once belonged to someone of the quality, the local judge or merchant or the congressman whom in their day men may have envied. The house lacks paint, some of the windows plainly are not weathertight, the carving on the doorway is crumbled, the fence in front is broken, the old garden hardly to be traced. The glory has departed. No gentleman in a high cambric neckcloth talks about the Ohio Company, or what his father thought about the Stamp Act. No lady drinks China tea out of a delicate cup, one of two dozen (with saucers) that her brother, the sea captain, brought her from Liverpool before the first Order in Council. If you went into that old house now, you would not by any means smell lavender or sandalwood; no, not by any manner of means, nor would you see any old furniture. Everybody and everything have gone, vanished, and yet there is the house with its elegant Palladianism, its air of puzzled self-respect. One must not be sentimental, though I cannot help wondering about such places, especially when they are not in a town, but set off some miles by themselves smack by the side of some motor road that roars by them. We can't recall yesterday, but why have tomorrow forced upon us?

The older houses in New England are not large, but about the year 1800 there began to be built great structures which make you wonder today how they were filled. Many of these houses survive and are well cared for; but one asks how they are filled. I seldom see anybody about them, children being conspicuous by their absence; and yet the windows, even to the third floor, glisten and the houses as a whole are models of neatness. I have several theories about this phenomenon and have pictured a house inhabited by one lady whose life work is to dust its thirty-five rooms. But that seems exaggerated, as the French would say. Or one of these big square houses may be inhabited by wealthy people who treat it much as one would a Giant Panda; they spend very little time in it, but they possess it and derive satisfaction from that fact. Or they may have attempted to fill the whole house with the furniture and wallpapers of 1810, scorning reproductions, until one day they may have shrunk from the lengthening task and wrapped themselves in gloomy reticence within doors, defying the world by keeping the windows clean. Or, perhaps, the descendants of the first owner still live in it and have no desire whatever to be quaint and are happy in a matter-of-fact way and prefer electricity to whale-oil lamps. On the whole, this is the best theory. I still wonder, however, whether all those rooms are used.

If you take a side road which has nothing ambitious about it, you are likely to see quite a different type of house, little lonely ones with small regard for appearances. Here and there are old farmhouses that show good modeling; but it is striking how many habitations are of an indeterminate period without much attraction, while some of them are mere huts that one never looked to see in New England, with a good deal of tar paper in their construction. Let us leave the huts and ponder the little lonely places with a few acres about them. What do the people have for occupation when the road is blocked with snow? What do they talk about, or do they talk? If they like to read, I trust they have books; it is never safe to draw patronizing conclusions about such places and, for all one knows, there are books in them that are read and understood and liked when the long winter night drops down and the moon drenches the pine trees with silver. I suppose they have newspapers; but what their tastes may be in newsprint is not easily determinable, and anyhow this is a delicate subject upon which even today there is a diversity of opinion. There have been heroic figures who, being of the world, yet professed themselves quite able to go without reading newspapers.

There are various kinds of New England country and, with them, of air. If you live on or near the coast, you become accustomed to the salty air and don't know how much you depend upon it until you have to live where the air is blameless and without savour. The sea air's character is like no other and whispers adventure and strange lands; but perhaps I say too much, for there are who little love the sea. (That is a Miltonian construction and will not escape the eagle-eyed.) The next best thing is to live in the high mountains; they give a feeling of space, somewhat as the sea does, and have a surge to them. And yet some like flat territory, so we must not be set up if we like mountains; flat countries have produced tall figures in history, as witness William the Silent, who was a pretty man of his hands. Some again do not notice whether lands be flat or hilly, but are occupied with other matters. There is so much rolling and mountainous country in New England that one takes it rather for granted as a pattern of the desirable. When one is planted in the midst of a few million square miles of flatness, guiltless of anything higher than an ant hill, one calls it uninteresting. It is not quite that; but it is hard to be interested in it, so far as scenery goes. On the other hand, were William the Silent to go through New Hampshire, everyone would be interested to see him as he passed through much lovely country and wondered what was on the other side of that range of hills over there. I do not know what he would make of the filling stations, but he would be very courteous, no doubt.

A well-tilled field is one of the most agreeable sights, so fat and neat with its brown square of plowed and harrowed earth, and I much prefer it to a factory, odd as it may seem. The judicious reader must admit that the field is less noisy and less self-assertive. When the crows light on it, it does become more vocal for a while; but, at least, it must be remembered that the crows have a sense of humor, especially when they walk unafraid under the tattered arms of a manikin put there to scare them. As for crows' wisdom, it is tremendous, far beyond that of a machine with its oiled monotony. This does the same things over and over again, whereas the crow has a pawky waywardness and seldom does the expected. When you are walking on a quiet countryside and hear a crow at a distance, his note is as lonely as that of a hound baying afar off at night. Caw! Caw! it goes. Then it stops and you feel the silence. When you are in an automobile, you cannot properly hear the crow's note, a fact presenting the difficult problem whether to take to horse and buggy, a mode of conveyance disparaged by the quick and onward.

So many of us have the factory habit that we may expect to see masses of farmers at work, but the farmer's calling is a fresh-air calling and needs space. The farmer is working hard, but often you do not see him. I don't know whether he likes scenery; but I hope he does, and likes the country sights as much as we do and cares for urban centers as little as we do. It is significant that crows do not care for urban centers; they know better; and have we not that chapter in the apocryphal memoirs of a crow: "How I Tried to Fly Over a Factory Chimney"?—a most interesting piece of writing and not a little pathetic to readers of sensibility. One more line about the country and I have done. When, even at a tender age, I used to see the eighteenth-century pictures of "swains" turning their toes out and warbling to shepherdesses whose sleep would be spoiled for a week by the sight of a Connecticut woodchuck, I felt a scorn. Avaunt such silken fripperies! Furthermore, there were no shepherdesses in New England and what swains there were were not given to warbling.

J. H. S.

Song of the Doves

(Zulu)

AMTOK'WE, AMABEL'E, AVUTI'WE;
The (kaffir) corn has started to ripen.
Red are the ears in the valley below,
Ripe is the corn the wind whispers over.
Come let us haste to the valley below.
AMTOK'WE, AMABEL'E, AVUTI'WE.

JOYCE MACMASTER

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Peruvian Color

A TOWERING, scoop-topped wagon, fruit-filled, dragged by nine mules, lurched through the desert. Far in the distance, on the first low swelling of the mighty chain of the Andes, there was a faint, dark line whence it came. The driver of the wagon handed me a small branch of the *chirimoya* tree. The three narrow, fleshy lobes of the *chirimoya* flower lie close together among the pale green foliage and send forth a perfume. . . . The aromatic, gently acid flesh of its fruit lies in rays, the exquisite scent of the flower tasted in the fruit, warmed by the sun on its journey from the valley oasis, the whole freshness of the desert, was condensed in this single flavor, like the crystallization of a perfect moment.

A gallop across the desert is a good prelude to anywhere, especially if one has a silver bridle and stirrups and a long lariat with silver knobs. The muleteers sat upon high black saddles of alpaca hair. The colors of their mufflers must have been brilliant underneath the dust. Their trappings were embroidered in red, with a red-worsted fringe, Inca fashion, over the mules' temples. . . .

Old Dorothea came down from her bright green veranda where the sunshine glistened from a humming-bird's wings as it hovered above a passion-flower, a whirl of black fringe with yellow deeps, the favored blossom which the Incas carried in their hands as a sign of greatness. She held a dove in the crotch of her arm and offered me a bunch of narcissus and white fleurs-de-lis, unthinkably sweet. She was dressed in yellow ochre and an old straw hat which she removed on being introduced to ladies. Her little earless dancing dog did a *cueca* (native dance) for us, while she clapped queer aboriginal time. . . .

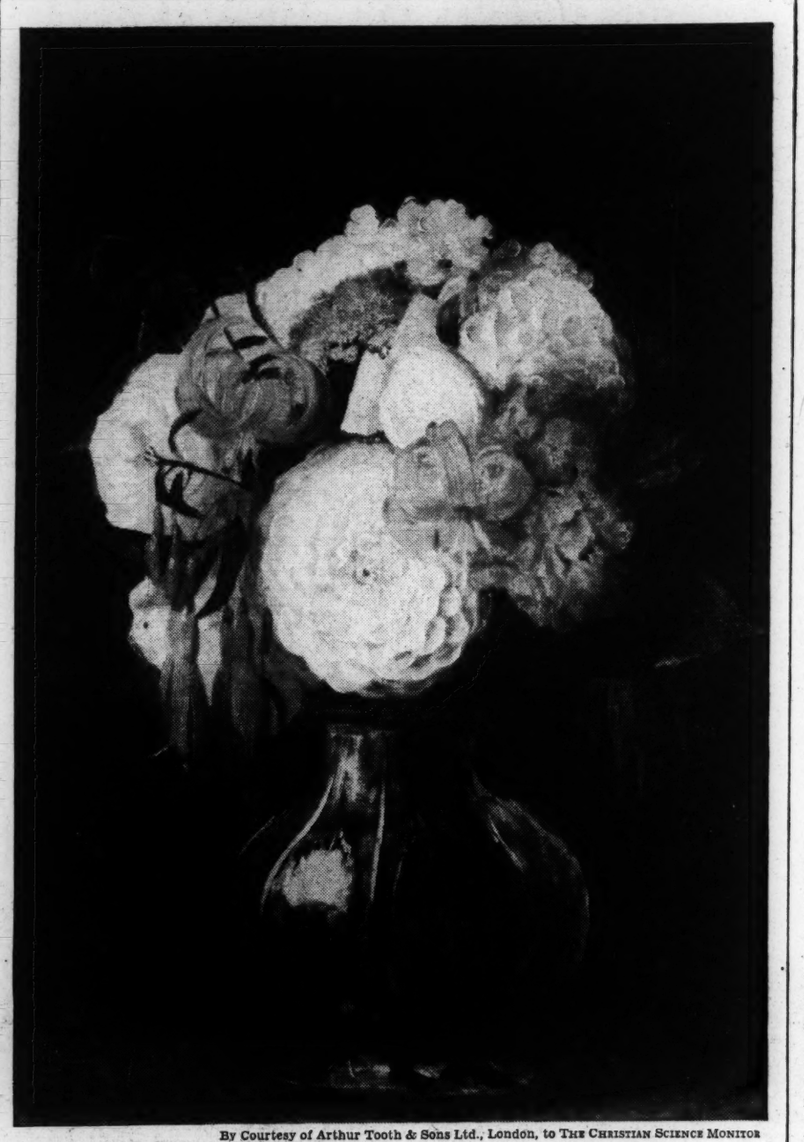
In a cloud of dust made luminous by the sun, a drove of llamas galloped down over the desert hillside to drink, soft eyes wonderingly looking out from tall fuzzy heads, legs bungling with heavy wool.

A boy, perched on an overhanging rock, was playing a flute. The frail sounds echoed through the quiet air, "hesitating within a silence almost too large." What can give such an impression of space as a flute? Or, in ceasing, leave such utter stillness? A gorgeous peacock preened itself against the crimson bougainvillaea in the sunset, then folded its fan for the night.—From "Peru: A Land of Contrasts," by MILLICENT TODD. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

June

A day in June,
And still the cuckoo calls
While there are roses
Bosomed in the hedge;
Pink stocks smell sweetly
By old lichened walls,
And shaven lawns are red
With chestnut bloom.

T. LOVATT WILLIAMS



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"FLOWERS IN A VASE": *A Painting by R. P. Bonington*

ONE MAY ARGUE that only a few of his works, such as the small figure compositions in the Wallace Collection in London, the quite unusual portrait, "The Man in the Top Hat," or some of the landscapes, such as the broad "Versailles" in the Louvre, Paris, allow Bonington to keep a foot in the front rank of British painting. Yet nothing can prevent him from being an extraordinary, a romantic and a tragic figure. The youthful poet often leaves behind him quite a respectable body of work, the youthful painter seldom.

Richard Parkes Bonington, born in 1802, who started his career at the age of sixteen and passed on at the age of twenty-six, has left behind him so great a number of fine pictures that his fury of work must have equalled that of Van Gogh. He was so brilliant that he influenced Delacroix, much his senior, left his mark on a school of French painting, and was copiously forged.

Gifted in every way, Bonington produced remarkable paintings in figure composition, portrait, and landscape. Only in one branch was his talent unknown, that of still-life. Recently, however, a double drama of artistic discovery was made. In a small shop in a West of England city, a small dirty painting was found. The happy discoverer was certain that something of interest lay under the grimy varnish. His guess was justified; for careful cleaning revealed this charming bouquet. It is golden brown in general tone, from which the flowers stand out, ranging from ivory white, through delicate pinks to a splash of vivid red. Expert judges gave the work without hesitation to Bonington.

It is the only flower-piece identified as his. But also its discovery in the West of England, combined with the presence in the bouquet of some fuchsias, a typical western flower, seems to point clearly to the fact that, at some time in his life, Bonington must have made a journey into those parts which has hitherto escaped the notice of his biographers.

Miss Marriott Plays Hamlet

AS SHE WAS mistress of her own company and something of an autocrat, it is not surprising that in this matter, as in many others, Miss Marriott pleased herself, and it is for her Hamlet rather than for some of her more conventional parts that she is chiefly remembered. . . . It is possible that today one would be more likely to agree with the contemporary critic who wrote: "It would be untrue to assert that the Hamlet of Miss Marriott carried much sense of illusion, but her rich rolling voice and beautiful elocution almost compensated for the spectacle of a well-developed Dane in black cloak and trunks"; but however she may have fallen below the ideal, it seems certain that Miss Marriott's Hamlet was a spirited and courageous effort. . . .

It is entirely typical of the woman that she should not only have attempted but made a success of such a part, for she had a man's energy and a most unfeminine determination. Running her own company, sometimes her own theatre as well (she was lessee of Sadler's Wells and the Standard, Shoreditch, for several years), there was not a detail of production that was allowed to escape her. . . .

Playing a fortnight in one theatre and a week in another, travelling sometimes fourteen hours a day between towns in the uncomfortable unheated railway trains of the fifties and sixties, she worked regularly for fifty weeks in the year. . . . When one considers the length and difficulty of the parts she played, the responsibilities she shouldered, the discomfort of the interminable succession of theatrical lodgings, her vitality and her output become nothing short of prodigious. In one week in 1861 under the direction of J. A. Cave at the Marylebone she played on six successive nights Romeo, Meg Merrilies, Rosalind, Hamlet, Bianca and Mrs. Haller (the last a part made famous by Mrs. Siddons) and in such a week of exhausting changes saw nothing unusual. She was never known to forget a line, never appeared to need to refresh her memory. She could turn from Romeo to Rosalind, from Hamlet to Jeanie Deans, from the Duchess of Malfi to *East Lynne* without a tremor, and she carried her company and her family along on the impetus of her own inexhaustible vitality.—From "Edgar Wallace, The Biography of a Phenomenon," by MARGARET LANE. (Copyright, 1938, 1939, by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.)

An Early Greek Called the World Round

THE EGYPTIAN AND Babylonian monarchs had surveys made of their own land for purposes of trade and taxation, and on a clay tablet in Babylonia has been found a map (a fanciful affair) of the world as far as it was known in those days. The Greeks learned their first steps in map-making from the Egyptians. Apart from elementary survey, men's minds were occupied at times by how the world was shaped, and how the land and water were related. Interest in this question grew greater as traders went farther afield, and brought home tales of land hitherto out of men's ken. These traders were sometimes blown out of their course, and accidentally discovered fresh lands and fresh people. Unknown tribes grew vigorous and impressed themselves and the land of their origin on the notice of the main territories of civilization, and the intercourse with them further extended knowledge. . . . Greece had done much to forward these speculations by the time Alexandria had established her great school. . . .

We have noticed Alexander the Great's famous tutor, the philosopher Aristotle, who established the fact that the earth was a sphere. It was, he taught, fixed in the centre of the universe. Other celestial bodies circled round it. Only the temperate portion of the earth could be inhabited by man. Outside the Pillars of Hercules the water was shallow and sluggish. There had always been a mystery about the Caspian Sea. Men thought it was joined in the north to the great oceanic river flowing round the earth. Aristotle thought not, and he gave his opinion that its shores were certainly inhabited. His inquiries probably elicited the information that traders found their way there, and Alexander's people may have heard something about it. . . .

About a century after the foundation of the great schools and library at Alexandria a Greek scholar named Eratosthenes became librarian. This was in 247 B. C. . . . Eratosthenes wrote himself, and among the opinions which he dictated to his secretaries were these: he agreed the world was a sphere, fixed in the centre of the universe; the celestial sphere (the stars) moved around it every twenty-four hours; the sun and moon had separate movements of their own; it was too cold to live at the north of the sphere, and too hot to live at the south. He tried very hard to work out what size the earth was. His speculations upon the size of the globe drew from him a remarkable statement. He said if it were not impossible for men to sail so wide an expanse of sea as the Atlantic there was no reason why they should not sail from Spain to India. So you may be rid of the popular notion, which young people so often entertain, that Columbus was the author of this idea.—M. WHITING SPILHAUS, in "The Background of Geography." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

The Man of Substance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE OFTEN HEAR the phrase, "He is a man of substance," implying that a certain individual has an abundance of material goods and possessions. This term may be very incorrectly applied, however, because one who has wealth, lands, or investments, may not necessarily know the true meaning of substance. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 468), has defined "substance," in part, as follows: "Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay. Truth, Life, and Love are substance;" and, "Spirit, the synonym of Mind, Soul, or God, is the only real substance."

Material possessions are temporal, and they have been known to disintegrate and disappear with surprising rapidity; they cannot, therefore, rightly be called substantial. Spirit alone is substance, and man, the image or likeness of Spirit, God, is divine reflection. Man's substance consists of spiritual thoughts or ideas, which he can never be without. Spiritual thoughts are not governed by chance, nor can they be interfered with by age, disease, accident, or business failure. Through Christian Science we see that an abundance of spiritual qualities constitutes the true man of substance; and since man reflects God and expresses these qualities, each and every one may be called "a man of substance."

The question naturally arises, How can we prove or make evident our substantiality? The answer is, By choosing the way of spiritual thinking and scientific demonstration rather than the way of agreement with mortal mind's specious arguments. We need to ask ourselves honestly whether Spirit or matter is the more real and important to us; whether spiritual-mindedness is more attractive than materiality, and whether the faithful study of spiritual truth is more vital to us than to drift apathetically with the currents of material sense.

In Luke we read Jesus' parable of a certain man who "made a great supper, and bade many." This great supper typified a feast of good, of substance, of spiritual ideas. When the guests were bidden, none were found who were ready and eager to partake of it. Each had some excuse; one had property which he must look after; another had five yoke of oxen which must be proved; and another had married a wife for whom he felt responsible, and therefore he could not come.

How applicable is this parable today! Perhaps a man's desire to acquire and store up material substance, and his belief in his own ability and responsibility in business affairs, may blind him to the fact that "Truth, Life, and Love are substance." Life, Truth, and Love do not have to be stored up for future use, for they are always available by reflection. We can all become conscious of Life, conscious of Truth, conscious of Love; and since that of which we are conscious belongs to us, is a part of our being and experience, God, good, is manifested in our lives as substance, or supply. So the man who centers his thought and attention on his business, his lands, and his property to the exclusion of spiritual reality and the understanding of the true source of supply, God, would do well to look away from these material things to the feast of spiritual ideas which Christian Science sets before him. These ideas show true business to be the reflection of infinite good, limitless ability, and abundant supply, and such business is never a burden or dependent on human ability for its success.

Divine Love is forever inviting us to partake of what Mrs. Eddy terms the "feast of Soul" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 263). This "feast of Soul," the substance of good, necessarily means also "a famine of sense" (*ibid.*, p. 263), a turning away from materialism, from the belief of substance and sensation in matter, to the glorious realization of God's allness. Since God is All, there is nothing left to be desired, for man has all by reflection. Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 459), "Paul and John had a clear apprehension that, as mortal man achieves no worldly honors except by sacrifice, so he must gain heavenly riches by forsaking all worldliness." From a human point of view, all three guests had valid excuses for not attending the feast, but actually they were depriving themselves of substance, for they were looking for it in matter, where it can never be found. To forsake worldliness for the things of Spirit does not mean that we are giving up anything that is really satisfying, joyous, or substantial, but rather that we are gaining that which is eternally satisfying, dependable, and happifying.

Through turning away from materiality, we find true substance, and wake to realize that we are men of substance, for we possess by reflection all spiritual qualities—intelligence, poise, love, joy, peace, honesty, faith, spiritual understanding—which are our supply throughout eternity.

Luxury in Silver

I WISH I had space, and energy, for a moonlight garden, to be solely frequented o' nights. What a silver luxury! I know how I would have it. I know so well that I have as good as walked in it. Through all its seasons it would be white, the outer side, beyond the actual beginning of the garden, circled with dog-wood, and, beyond that wild pear, orchard plum, cherry apple, the ornate quince. All lovely ways of fruit blooming white, or almost white, all bearing food for birds. The next, in circle, would be entirely of Chinese white crab apple, that blooms before the dog-woods open, overflowing the air with unearthly fragrance. By the time those were planted we should come almost to the space allotted to borders, almost, but not quite. We might, yet, get in a ten-foot wide wreathing of lilac and mock orange, and sweet pepper. What fragrance floating from these girdlings of bushy thickness! The purpose of all this circling being to seclude the inner space of loveliness. Poet's narcissus grow for me, and the blue-white German iris, and that lemon-white flower so unfeelingly named Gas Plant, Siberian iris, and the taller, graceful False Dragon's Head. For August this, with wide leaved Funkias, sculpturesque in their outcurved leaves. Around a central pool, low white roses would branch, arching across in places to cast shadow for the Angel fish, whose white sides glint in the dark water. Among, between, and before these blooms, long-bladed grasses and the ever fascinating Cinneraria Maritima. That takes the value of white at night, although sea-sand gray by day. From dusk on, through the night hours Cinneraria glimmers white. There is one stone bench niched back in the green wall, for retirement, and for masking, from the night-flying people, any unusual human presence in the darkness. I see my planting, in the dark o' the moon, hovered over by vast white moths, like loosened blossoms flying at will, to rest now on one bough, now on a bloomy other, envied creatures to the steadfast flowers. I see my white garden in dusk of the moon flitted through by a host of moon-green fireflies! . . . Fireflies at night, flitting low, through the white flowered garden, or aspiring toward the far stars:—CHRISTINE SWAYNE, in "Green Life." (New York: Putnam.)

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With Key to the Scriptures
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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1939

State Waived Green Taxes: Got $5,000,000

Bay State Commissioner asserts Colonel would have shifted residence if forced to pay levy.

State House discovery that the late Col. Edward H. R. Green, on whose estate Massachusetts is collecting $5,000,000 in inheritance taxes, never paid a State income tax in Massachusetts although maintaining a legal residence here, brought forth the revelation the Colonel would have paid only $200,000 in income taxes if he had paid during all the time he resided here.

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, considered one of the foremost tax experts in the country, defending himself against an implied charge of neglect in not assessing the Colonel for income tax for nearly 20 years stated that if the income tax laws had been pressed against Colonel Green he would have left the State. The result would have been that Massachusetts never would have been eligible to receive the $5,000,000 inheritance tax which it is now about to collect, Mr. Long declared.

Ready for Move

The Tax Commissioner explained that the Colonel insisted during his life time that his legal residence was in Texas, and was ready to move from Massachusetts if forced to pay income tax here.

Because of the lack of State funds to conduct a thorough investigation into the question of Colonel Green's legal domicile and because of the possibility of later gaining inheritance taxes if Colonel Green continued to be a resident in Massachusetts, Mr. Long did not press the tax issue.

Tax Exempt Income

At any rate, Mr. Long explained, most of Colonel Green's money was invested in tax exempt securities. Therefore, Massachusets would have received only a total of $200,000 from the Colonel in income taxes, he added.

The United States Supreme Court decision in favor of Massachusetts in the inheritance tax battle among five States more than warranted the long wait, the Tax Commissioner claimed.

McCormack Hits Deal on Silver

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—Terming yesterday's "deal" between Republicans and silver Democrats the "most reprehensible in the history of the country," Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Boston, one of the lieutenants of House Leader Sam Rayburn, said today that the Republicans "should be ashamed of the deal" which will "sacrifice the silver business of the country."

Five New Englanders were among the Republicans who voted to raise the price of domestic silver at the mint to 77.5 cents, while silver Democrats joined Republicans to vote an end to the President's power to devalue the dollar. The coalition also vetoed purchase of foreign silver. The five New England Republicans were Senators H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, Warren R. Austin of Vermont, John A. Danaher of Connecticut, and Frederick Hale and Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, was paired in favor of the higher silver price.

Farley at N. E. Meeting

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., June 27 (AP)—After assisting in stamping between 8,000 and 10,000 pieces of mail with the postmark of Mount Washington, one of the highest points of America to have a post-office, James A. Farley, Postmaster General, today headed for Burlington, Vt., to attend the annual meeting of the New England Association of Postmasters.

Weather Predictions

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable and northeasterly winds, becoming southeasterly Wednesday.

Vermont: Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; slightly warmer.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight; Wednesday fair, warmer in northwest portion.

Connecticut: Fair tonight; Wednesday fair, warmer in north portion.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight; Wednesday fair, slowly rising temperatures in the interior

Maine: Fair tonight; Wednesday fair, slightly cooler on the south coast and warmer in the northwest portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate northeast winds tonight, shifting to east and southeast on Wednesday; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	61	Minneapolis	70	78
Bermuda	76	80	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	78	88	New York	62	74
Denver	66	86	Norfolk	70	82
Helena	58	74	Philadelphia	64	80
Kansas City	70	84	St. Louis	72	86
Los Angeles	60	78	San Francisco	50	64
Miami	78	88	Washington	70	82

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., June 27.
B—Maximum, June 26.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:00 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Wednesday, 9:34 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m.

Winner of Magazine Non-Fiction Contest

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Agnes Keith

Whose manuscript of "The Land Below the Wind," an American woman's observations of life in North Borneo, brought her a $5,000 award from the Atlantic Monthly

'The Land Below the Wind' Wins Author $5,000

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From the island of Borneo comes this year's prize-winning manuscript in The Atlantic Monthly Non-Fiction contest. "The Land Below the Wind," selected from more than 600 contributions, is the work of Agnes Keith, an American residing in Sandakan, the capital of British North Borneo.

Arriving in Boston yesterday, by plane from California, Mrs. Keith, a little breathless at the sudden plunge into western civilization once more, said it was fun to be in the midst of things but she didn't think she could stand up under it again for 24 hours a day, as Americans do, and she was really looking forward to going back to Borneo, where she and her husband have time to themselves, "which no one here seems to have."

The manuscript, which arrived in Boston bound in a vivid batik cotton such as the Malay women use for the sarong, their "city" garment, was coaxed out of the author by Edward A. Weeks because of two short stories he had received from her, touching on the colorful, primitive people and customs of that little-known protectorate of the Archipelago. Only occasionally does its name cross western lips, because of some explorer's tales of the vanishing practice of head-hunting, or because of the Birds-Nest Soup on the Chinese menu, cooked from the edible nest which the swift of that farflung shore builds in the limestone caves.

It was Saudin who first aroused the interest of the Atlantic Monthly's alert editor. Saudin Bin Labutau, to give him his full name, is the aborigine and member of the Murut tribe, whose story, "By Himself," Mrs. Keith had published in the February, 1938, issue of the magazine. Saudin had visited the United States of America, in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson and, according to his able translator, found that the great city of Sandakan, with all its 70 European residents as well as natives was, after all, only as big as the end of his little finger.

Saudin had a very good time in America, although he did shiver a little at Cape Town en route. He had a shirt and trousers, "and this," he stated, "is a great deal for a Murut to wear, but it was not enough." His wardrobe had increased, however, before he returned to Borneo, and while he was so sad at leaving the Johnsons that he forgot his two blankets, pillows and rubber shoes, he recorded proudly, "I remembered my nine neckties and my big hat and my black coat."

New York charmed Saudin, for it was there where he "put money in a hole" and took out a plate of food. When he saw the lights on his first night in Manhattan he asked wonderingly, "Is this morning?" and somebody said, "No, this is New York." He was truly astonished at the winter apparel of the women in such a cold climate, who "did not wear many clothes except around their necks, where they wore the skins of animals." And, he added, "They wore very little under this, because the wind would show me. Their stockings were just like nothing. Truly I was astonished that they did not feel cold."

Having begun with Saudin, it seemed natural for Mrs. Keith to proceed with more stories about more of the charming and friendly natives, and instead of spending her husband's leave getting tanned on a California beach, as they had both planned to do, she complied with the Atlantic's request, and managed to get the 135,000 word manuscript completed just on the deadline. The check for $5,000 which resulted is in much more danger of disbursement in this country than in North Borneo, where a woman cannot buy anything to wear but cloth for a sarong. When Mrs. Keith got out her valises for the trip home she remembered that American women wore stockings, a western luxury she had happily discarded when she entered upon the simpler mode of living in the tropics. Her garters had rusted on account of the humidity, and stockings and garters had to be ordered post haste from Singapore.

The cuisine of North Borneo, for the European or American, is a simple matter of much that is tinned and imported, with butter from Australia, and a little fresh meat now and then in the form of either water buffalo or pig. Only the Indian keeps cows, and they are dirty. There is therefore no fresh milk and no cream. Entertainment offers no problem of decision. One goes to the Chinese or European cinema, visits one's friends, or stays at home and reads, chiefly the last, in the case of the Keiths. The only newspaper available is a weekly which has aged a fortnight before it reaches the island, from Singapore, though there is a kind of spot news telegram issued daily by the local government office and distributed by means of carbon copies. Some of the residents have a radio, but reception is poor on account of climatic conditions.

Mrs. Keith will sail from the United States for England on Sept. 29. Her husband, H. G. Keith, who is Conservator of Forestry and Director of Agriculture of North Borneo, will study at Oxford for two and a half months, and they will arrive in Borneo again in January.

State's High Court Aids Homeowner

A ruling in favor of a homeowner who obtained relief through the Home Owners Loan Corporation but was secretly required by the mortgagee to raise a second mortgage from private sources was handed down yesterday by the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

In its opinion, the Court stated that the obvious intent of the HOLC Act was to aid the homeowner and not the mortgagee or the person who has come into ownership through foreclosure. In this view, it upheld the lower court.

The decision ordered Samuel Cohen of Boston to discharge a second mortgage of $3500 which he had obtained from Daniel and Essie Council of Roxbury after accepting $6100 in HOLC bonds. The Court voided the mortgage because it did not have the approval of the HOLC. It also ordered Mr. Cohen to repay $411 interest.

Election Law Change Would Aid Minorities

Heeding sharp minority protests against the new Election Law which practically bars minority party candidates for State-wide office, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today sent a special message to the Legislature seeking an amendment, making it easier for minorities to participate in a State election.

The Governor recommended that the law be changed so that a minority party candidate may seek State office upon the filing of petition containing signatures of voters equal to one tenth of one per cent of the average number of votes cast for Governor in the past three elections.

New Deal Bay State '40 Slate?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—Predictions that a Massachusetts Democratic ticket headed by Senator David I. Walsh for re-election as Senator, Attorney General Paul A. Dever for Governor and Mayor Roger Putnam of Springfield for Lieutenant Governor, is likely to win nomination and receive Roosevelt Administration support in the 1940 election, were increasing here this week. This word came from both State and national Democratic sources.

Administration sources said this proposed ticket would get the backing of the New Deal which, in the election of 1936, for instance, did not relish former Gov. James M. Curley, who made an unsuccessful bid for the Senate against Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R). Senator Walsh has voted against some New Deal measures, but generally has supported the Roosevelt Administration, especially on some important roll-calls; and the inner New Deal circle holds that Mr. Walsh of late has been more friendly to the Roosevelt policies.

Former Governor Curley, long a political foe of Senator Walsh, has about made up his mind not to oppose Mr. Walsh's renomination next year, it is claimed here. Attorney General Dever is liked, it is said, by both Senator Walsh and the White House, while Mayor Putnam is wanted for Mr. Dever's running mate in national Democratic circles here which represent both the 100 per cent New Dealers and the more moderate wing of the Party.

With Mr. Walsh, Mr. Dever and Mr. Putnam as the big three on the ticket, there would be a "good chance" of beating the Republicans, it is believed. Reports from Republican sources, long current here, that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall (R) is losing some of his popularity lend encouragement to this hope for a Walsh-Dever-Putnam ticket.

R. I. Pushing Repair Work Along Shores

State Division of Harbors and Rivers gives attention to damage done by the hurricane.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27—The State Division of Harbors and Rivers is now pushing the work of reconstruction in the hurricane-stricken areas, giving this work precedence over consideration of any new projects.

Chief among the concerns of the division, headed by George H. MacLean, is the bulkhead along the Galilee side of the channel leading into Point Judith Pond inside the breakwater.

At this point the storm waters tore 150 feet of steel sheeting away, turned it around and dropped it into the channel. The bulkhead repairs will cost between $15,000 and $20,000 and will take several weeks to complete.

The channel itself, through which scores of pleasure craft and fishermen's boats travel daily during the summer months was deepened by the tidal wave, but the sand it swept up was deposited in the Point Pond. Soundings have been taken and while the channels followed up to Wakefield are still navigable, the depth in some places in the pond has been reduced from eight feet to three feet.

The division at present also is making repairs to property at the State Pier here and at Pawtucket.

It is expected that most of the reconstruction work will be completed before the anniversary of the hurricane is observed, it was stated at the State House.

During the past few months, the division head has issued permits for the repair of wharfs and other harbor improvements which will result in the spending of more than $500,000 this year by private owners.

Construction is in accordance with plans to attract more summer visitors to Rhode Island shore resorts.

Backus Defeats Governor's Plan To Abolish Job

John H. Backus, Director of the State Division of Securities, won another battle today against Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's attempt to oust him from office, when the House Ways and Means Committee reported adversely on the bill to abolish his division and place its duties under the State Public Utilities Commission.

Recently Mr. Backus successfully fought off the Governor's drive to oust him when the State Public Utilities Commission was deadlocked on the question of whether he should be ousted. The vote was two to two.

At the same time the Ways and Means Committee rejected a bill to abolish the State Division of Smoke Abatement and also approved a bill to do away with the position of Director of the State Division of Immigration and Americanization.

Dr. Helen I. McGillicuddy, Director of the Division, appeared before the Committee yesterday and favored abolition of her position—a position which paid $3,500 a year. The Division will be placed in the hands of a six-member unpaid commission.

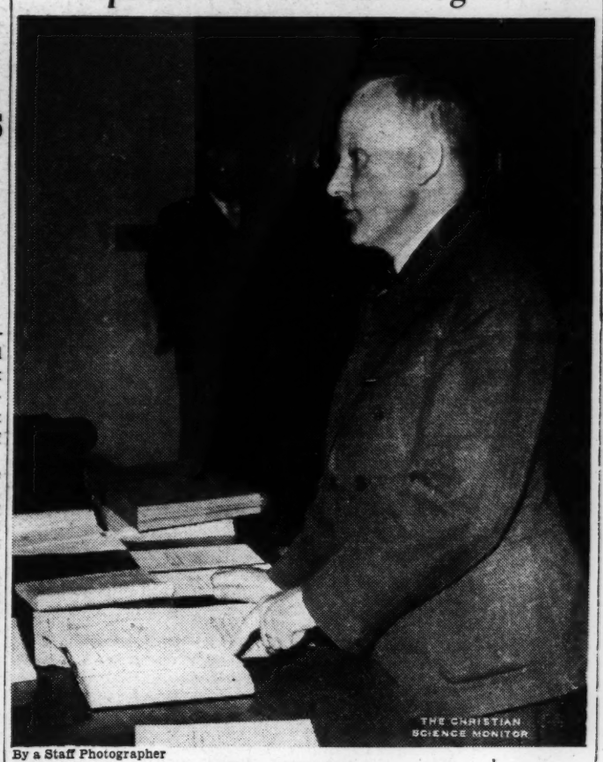
Governor Saltonstall has said his program of consolidation and elimination of State Divisions, if adopted in its entirety, would save the State $2,500,000.

Fair Trade Act Gets Its Teeth

A bill establishing a penalty for violation of Massachusetts' two-year-old Fair Trade Act was signed into law today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. The measure imposes a penalty of $50 for each violation.

Under the Act, manufacturers may establish minimum prices for branded articles by entering into a contract with one retailer in the State. This contract binds all other retailers to observe the minimum price.

Speaks on New Tax Program



By a Staff Photographer

Henry F. Long

State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation appearing before Legislative Committee

Saltonstall Budget Slash Under Attack in House

Approximately one half of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's latest economy program, lopping $2,370,000 from the $184,700,000 biennial State budget, was subjected to bitter opposition debate today in the House of Representatives.

Twenty-seven of the 56 vetoes and reductions made in the budget by the Governor were passed for debate by Representatives seeking to retain the original appropriation in the budget. These 27 items totaled $1,159,907 out of the total program of $2,370,000.

Steam-Roller Plan

Under a plan adopted yesterday by the House, debate on all items was concluded at 2 p. m. today and the mechanics of a roll-call vote on various items began. Under the steam-roller plan, devised by Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, the roll call will take only two hours, compared to the original program which would have necessitated 18 hours of actual voting.

Inasmuch as a two-thirds majority is required to override a gubernatorial veto it is anticipated that practically all the Governor's program will be retained.

The speed-up plan was adopted in the House so all action on the budget may be completed in the House and Senate by the end of this week before the Legislature takes a 10-day recess over the July 4 week. It is planned after the 10-day recess to inaugurate a drive which will result in prorogation of the Legislature on or before Aug. 1.

Assemblyman Seated

In the budget debate, Representative Paul A. McCarthy, (D) of Somerville, was "seated" by Speaker Herter for mentioning the name of Governor Saltonstall in violation of House rules.

Mr. McCarthy charged the Governor's budget message was "a deliberate attempt to mislead the public." Mr. Herter, who previously had warned the Representative regarding the use of the Governor's name in debate, immediately seated the Representative who had charged that if the Governor had his way "we'd have this record-breaking budget and record-breaking tax."

Local Pegging of Costs Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

a prominent member of the Special 1937 Recess Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures which proposed the sales tax, coupled with the expenditure pegging legislation.

Mr. MacDonald declared today: "If any new revenue is to be raised it should be for two purposes, which in effect are really one. These purposes are:

"1. To meet welfare relief costs.

"2. To relieve the burden on real estate."

MacDonald Urges Penalties

It is necessary that any new revenue shall be applied to reduce the tax load on real estate, and only through a workable method of expenditure limitation upon the municipalities will such relief be made certain, Mr. MacDonald stated. If the revenue is distributed without any penalty to prevent the money from being used in additional spending, the municipalities will continue along the present rising trend, he added.

Rather than the Governor's 10-point new revenue program to produce a total of $50,625,000 over the 1939-40 biennium, Mr. MacDonald still believes the 2 per cent sales tax is the best method of raising additional revenue.

He pointed out that a modified sales tax excluding food and medicine, which his organization now backs, will produce approximately $28,000,000 annually.

Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Federation, placed the organization on record yesterday in favor of an ad valorem cigarette tax, increased liquor taxes, and increased dog racing taxes, coupled with the modified sales tax, to bring the new revenue total to $40,000,000 annually to remove the welfare burden from the shoulders of real estate. Of course all these taxes would be coupled with the expenditure-pegging legislation in the Federation's program.

Waddell Opposes Limitation

Despite the Federation's enthusiasm for expenditure-pegging laws and the Governor's backing of such plans, Theodore N. Waddell, Director of the State Division of Accounts, is strongly opposed to such limitation.

"Tax limitation in any form," he insisted, "will eventually force municipalities to borrow for current expenditures. It has happened in other states and would happen in Massachusetts."

A more effective method of relieving real estate of overtaxation would be through public education regarding governmental economy, he added.

Another present opponent of the limit on appropriation stated that such overall legislation affecting all municipalities would be unfair to some communities because of the varying financial status of the municipalities.

For instance, this opponent explained, while the limit legislation might be entirely necessary in such communities as Lowell, Lawrence, Chicopee, and New Bedford, where the financial problems are particularly severe, it would not be necessary in Newton, Brookline, and some of the other richer communities. It could be argued, he added, that in the richer communities sufficient tax money is available so that their appropriations should not be limited.

But, regardless of opposition, the proposal for a limit on appropriations will receive serious legislative consideration, particularly if new revenue measures are adopted as the Governor insists they must be. If new revenue is not provided, the Governor foresees a continued decline in real estate valuations and continued municipal seizure of property to satisfy tax claims.

B. & M. Road Closes Shops

CONCORD, N. H., June 27 (AP)—Indefinite closing of the Boston & Maine Railroad shops here was announced today. Railroad officials said they could not indicate when the shops would be reopened.

Income Taxes Scanned For Possible Rise

Yield of $20,000,000 estimated in items under consideration of Legislative Committee.

As the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means continued hearings today on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $50,625,000 tax program, items estimated to yield more than $20,000,000 were under consideration today. They included:

Increase in the income tax on business income from 1½ to 2½ per cent in 1939 and then back to 2 per cent in 1940, with reduction in 1940 of the present $2,000 exemption to $1,400 for single persons and from $2,500 to $2,000 for married persons.

Removal of all exemptions from net incomes over $5,000 and continuance of surtaxes on individual and corporations incomes in 1939 and 1940.

Increase of surtax on interest and dividends from 10 to 20 per cent in 1939 and back to 15 per cent in 1940.

Increase in inheritance taxes of about 1 per cent in all brackets.

First Speaker

The first speaker at today's hearings was Representative Hollis M. Gott (R) of Arlington, Chairman of the House Committee on Taxation, who emphasized the need for additional taxation by describing the plight of real estate in Massachusetts. Tax rates of $50 in some communities, he said, constitute "an impossible burden which will mean wholesale foreclosures and tax title sales."

"The ability of citizens to own homes," said Representative Gott, "is a credit to a well-run government."

He appeared in favor of the measure to increase inheritance taxes.

Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation Henry F. Long pointed out that this measure included a tax on intangible personal property belonging to persons not residing in the Commonwealth and asked that a reciprocity provision be inserted enabling intangibles of persons not inhabitants of the State to be exempted when similar exemption is provided by the State in which they do reside.

This proposal was opposed by Charles M. Rogerson, representing the Massachusetts Bankers Association, who stated that the result of such reciprocity would be that "nothing would be accomplished."

Permanent Plan

Mr. Rogerson declared that the clause providing for taxation of intangible property held by non-residents of Massachusetts would be permanent.

Representative William B. Baker (R) of Newton, said that the Governor had stated that this was a program of emergency taxation to be in effect until July 1, 1941, only. He asked Commissioner Long if Mr. Rogerson's assumption that the tax on intangible property held by non-residents would be permanent, was correct. The Commissioner replied that it was.

Robert Proctor, representing the Clearing House Association and member banks, termed the measure "definitely destructive of the best interests of Massachusetts" and said that if it is passed "Boston will soon lose its importance as a financial center."

Earle W. Carr of the Massachusetts Investors Trust, declared that a better title for the measure would be "An Act to Provide Double Taxation and Drive Business Out of Massachusetts."

Ruling on Bicycles Disputed by Editor

The House Ways and Means Committee, which voted against a bill providing for the registration of bicycles in Massachusetts, was without jurisdiction in the matter, since the bill carries no State appropriation and would be financially self-sustaining, Mr. E. E. Keevin, of Lynn, Editor of the Newsboy World, charged today.

Mr. Keevin said he would ask that the bill be sent back to the Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles, which previously had indorsed the measure. He said the Ways and Means group "missed a great opportunity to do some vital research work," which would have shown that the cost of police and court work in connection with stolen bicycles "is costing the taxpayers plenty."

The bill, he said, would make more difficult the theft of bicycles and promote a greater degree of care in their operation.

Democrats Warn Districting Groups

The Democratic Party will carry its fight to the State Supreme Court if the Republicans attempt to gerrymander in reapportioning and realigning the State election districts, Charles H. McGlue, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, today told a special legislative committee assigned to the task of drafting a redistricting plan.

Mr. McGlue said notable instances where the Republicans had lined up districts to insure victory could be found in Lowell, Lynn, Fall River, and New Bedford.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Yokel Boy," by Lew Brown, featuring Buddy Ebsen and Judy Canova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last week.

Copley—
"The Trial of Dr. Beck," by Hughes Allison. Presented by the WPA Federal Theater. 8:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Union Pacific," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. Also "My Wife's Relations," with the Higgins Family. 4:21, 7:45.

Normandie—
"Made for Each Other," with Carole Lombard and James Stewart. Also "Never Say Die," featuring Martha Raye and Bob Hope.

Uptown—
"The Gracie Allen Murder Case," featuring Gracie Allen. 2:35, 5:40, 8:50. Also "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," with Edward Robinson. 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:05.

Trans-Lux—
"Cavalcade," with Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard. 10 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25. Also "Newsreel Digest," 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Mikado," with Kenny Baker and stars and chorus from the D'Oyly Carte Company, including Jean Colin and Martyn Green. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "For Love of Money," with June Lang and Robert Kent. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Coolidge Corner—
"Peg of Old Drury," featuring Anna Neagle and Cedric Hardwicke. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Man of Conquest," with Richard Dix and Gail Patrick. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

Tremont—
"Idiot's Delight," featuring Clark Gable and Norma Shearer. Also "Big City," with Spencer Tracy and Luise Rainer. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Kid from Kokomo," featuring Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris, Joan Blondell and May Robson. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 9:10 a. m. 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "The Streets of New York," with Jackie Cooper. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

University—
Don Ameche in "The Story of Alexander Graham Bell." 3, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Sergeant Madden," with Wallace Beery. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05. Tomorrow: Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray in "Hands Across the Table." Also "Four Men and a Prayer," with Loretta Young and Richard Greene.

Fine Arts—
"Three Waltzes," starring Yvonne Printemps and Pierre Fresnay. 1:10, 3:15, 5:20, 7:25, 9:30. Also "New England Yesterday and Today." 1, 3, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

RKO Boston—
"Man of Conquest," with Richard Dix. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Secret Service of the Air," with Ronald Reagan, 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35 8:40.

Metropolitan—
Shirley Temple in "Susannah of the Mounties," 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan in Reno," with Sidney Toler, 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Temple of Tunis," "Donald's Lucky Day," "Tax Troubles," Floyd Gibbons' Thrill Story, "The Haunted House," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
"Double Wedding," with Myrna Loy. Also "Secrets of an Actress," with Kay Francis. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier, and David Niven in "Wuthering Heights." "March of Time." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

State and Orpheum—
"Captain Fury," featuring Brian Aherne and Victor McLaglen. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:25, 10:20. State: 1:15, 4:10, 7:10, 10:05. Also "6,000 Enemies," with Walter Pidgeon and Rita Johnson. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:15. State: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"Prison Without Bars," featuring Corinne Luchaire. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Some Like It Hot." Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30
Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
Military Polonaise ..... Chopin-Glazounoff
Pastorale from "L'Arlesienne" ..... Bizet
Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Concerto for Violoncello ..... Lalo
Prelude—Allegro maestoso
Intermezzo
Introduction—Rondo
Soloist: Karl Zeise
Austrian Peasant Dances ..... Schönherr
Schuhplatter—Hog Dance Zwoachritt
"Bach Goes to Town" (A Fugue in Swing) ..... Templeton-Brant
Russian Sailors' Dance from "Red Poppy" ..... Gliere

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Egyptian Crafts by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

N. E. Institute on World Affairs Opens Talks With the Orient

(Continued from Page 1)

Executive Secretary of the Service Committee, according to today's announcements.

Dr. Jones' subject is attracting particular interest since it deals with concrete proposals for constructive work on the part of individuals to ease world tensions. For more than 20 years Dr. Jones has been closely connected with the Service Committee's relief work in the United States and Europe—and recently in the Orient—and has visited the scenes of these activities himself. He will describe the problems met and the solutions achieved in centers maintained by the Committee in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and Geneva—and in the administration of relief in Spain, Germany, and China. The constructive technique of Quaker pacifism in attacking world problems will be illustrated.

The Rev. Albert D. Belden, British pacifist leader, will take the place of the Rev. Leyton Richards, another British pacifist, in giving the lecture series on "Religious Issues in International Problems."

An addition to the Institute faculty since first announcements were made is Dr. Enrique de Lozada, formerly in the Bolivian Diplomatic Corps. Dr. Lozada, who for the past year has lectured at Williams College on romance languages and political science, will also give two courses this summer at the Harvard Summer School. At Wellesley he is to present "an objective picture of Nazi penetration in South America" and he will outline Latin American views of the "good neighbor policy" of the United States.

Astronomy Talks Series Announced

Open Nights at the Harvard College Observatory this year have been divided into two series of lectures on astronomy, open to the public without charge. They will be given under the auspices of the Dowse Institute of Cambridge and will be followed by periods of observation using telescopes available on Observatory Hill.

In the first series illustrated lectures will be given, as follows: July 5, "Galaxies," by Dr. Howard Shapley, Director of Harvard Observatory; July 12, "Bright and Dark Nebulae," by Dr. Jesse L. Greenstein, of Yerkes and McDonald observatories, and July 18, "The Motions of Stars," by Dr. Marie Pishmish, of Istanbul.

Illustrated lectures in the second series will be: July 26, "The 200-inch Telescope," by Dr. Fred L. Whipple, of Harvard College Observatory; Aug. 3, "The Milky Way," by Dr. Robert H. Baker, Director of the Observatory of the Univerasity of Illinois; and Aug. 9, "The Evolution of Stars," by Dr. Bart J. Bok, of Harvard College Observatory.

Lectures will be given at 8:15 and again at 9:30 p. m., and will be followed by observations through the Harvard telescopes, and inspection of special astronomical exhibits.

While admission is free, tickets must be obtained in advance. Tickets may be obtained for either series of three lectures, but not for both; or for one lecture in each of the two series, but not more.

Requests for tickets, accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope, should be sent to the Dowse Institute Lectures, Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Mass., specifying the lectures and hours and number of persons.

Service Proves Costly

LONDON (AP)—Sir William Joynson-Hicks, now Lord Brentford, estimated at the time of his elevation to the peerage that his 25 years in the House of Commons had cost him $125,000.

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Boston Teachers College to Close In June of 1942

In June, 1942, the Boston Teachers College will be permanently closed and an annual saving of $200,000 realized, it was voted last night by the Boston School Committee on the demand of Mayor Tobin.

Previously the School Committee had voted three to two to maintain the institution and so provided in the 1939 school budget, recently forwarded to the Mayor for his approval. Mr. Tobin vetoed the budget on Friday, calling upon the Committee to close the Teachers College.

Lacking the four votes necessary to override a mayoral veto, the committee (five members) voted last night unanimously to close the college by the gradual process of eliminating freshman classes.

The saving to taxpayers amounts to only $2,600 this year, Henry J. Smith, chairman, advised the committee; but in the next two years the savings will be progressively substantial until the full appropriation of $200,000 required to maintain the institution is eliminated.

The Committee's action brings to successful completion this particular drive for economy that was started in 1936 by City Councilor Clement A. Norton and carried on by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau and other civic groups.

Resisting Mayor Tobin's demand in 1938 that the Teachers College be closed, the Committee at that time introduced partial savings by charging a tuition fee of $60 and reducing the number of teachers. This reduced the budget from $200,000 to $137,600 this year. By last night's vote this latter figure is now cut to $135,000. The total saving will be realized after the college closes in 1942.

Chairman Smith and Dr. Patrick J. Foley previously voted to close the college, as the Mayor has urged; Frederick R. Sullivan, Joseph C. White and Joseph Lee Jr. favored maintaining the institution.

Port of Boston Traffic Expands

Vessels arriving at the port of Boston during the first five months of this year from both foreign and domestic ports showed an increase over the similar period of 1938, according to figures made public today by the United States Army Engineers.

Trips by domestic vessels increased from 1994 in the first five months of last year, to 2113 this year. Vessels in foreign trade increased from 634 to 682, the Engineers stated. Sailings showed similar increases.

For the month of May alone, the foreign arrivals gained from 138 a year ago May to 164 in May this year. In domestic business, there was a falling off in May, from 445 to 359, respectively. The drop was chiefly in tugs, and barges, which fell off 59 vessels. Miscellaneous craft dropped from 12 to 1.

'Rackets' Exposed on Radio

NBC

Dwight Weist

Invites late evening dialers to scenes in the courtroom

'Mr. District Attorney' Put On End-of-Day Air Schedule

Behind the Microphone

Premiere of Bob Crosby's Orchestra, serving the "Dixieland" style of jazz, in his first commercial series, and a new late evening series of "Mr. District Attorney" are programs worthy of dialers' attention tonight.

Drama

New series of "Mr. District Attorney," with Dwight Weist in leading role as racket-busting public official, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Popular

Bob Crosby's Orchestra occupies spot just released by Benny Goodman; introductory night features, with specialties by the bandmen, CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Interviews, Features

Floyd Gibbons is solo guest on Fred Sullivan's "Inside Story" program, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Wilbur L. Cross, former Governor of Connecticut, joins panel of "Information Please," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Paul Whiteman pays personal tribute to George Gershwin, friend and composer; Allen Prescott, "Wife Saver"; Lemuel De Bra, Narcotic Squad member; Thomas Walker, recipient of a king's pension, heard in Gabriel Heatter's "We the People," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Lois Long, fashion editor, guests with Carl Van Doren's "Busman's Holiday," review of movies and books, MBS, WAAB, 10.

Garson Kanin, motion picture director; Hildegarde, popular soloist; Ernie Chappell, radio commentator; Zack Mosely, creator of "Smilin' Jack," tell their secret ambitions to Mort Lewis's "If I Had the Chance," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Comedy, Variety

"Fibber McGee and Molly," in last show of current season, invite Alec Templeton, English pianist, as guest, who will carry on summer series of programs, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Robert Benchley gives vacation advice in last program of current season; Artie Shaw's music, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Serious Music

Benno Rabinoff, violinist, is soloist in Saint-Saëns's Concerto No. 3, in B Minor, Op. 61, with orchestra conducted by Alfred Wallenstein, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Wednesday

Variety

Fred Allen turns over the keys to the old "Town Hall" to Fred Uttal and Arlene Francis, who will conduct the "What's My Name" quiz during Fred's vacation; introduces Lee Bristol, his sponsor, as "Person You Didn't Expect to Meet," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Alexander Woollcott makes third commentary, last in series, for Star Theater; remainder of program, with Ken Murray, Ned Sparks, Frances Langford, and Kenny Baker, from Hollywood, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Chamber Music

Primrose Quartet, string group from NBC Symphony Orchestra, begin series of concerts with playing of Beethoven's quartet, Op. 18, No. 1, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Thursday

Serious Music

Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade" Suite, programmed by Alexander Smallens in third Lewisohn Stadium concert, CBS-WEEI, 10.

Variety

Preview of picture, "Wizard of Oz," concludes "Good News of 1939" series, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Irene Jessner, Metropolitan soprano, guests with Bob Burns and Pat Friday in "Music Hall," NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

A. D. H.

Connolly Trial July 24

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts late yesterday set July 24 for beginning the removal trial of John Patrick Connolly, Clerk of the Civil Branch of the Suffolk Superior Court, on charges brought by the Boston Bar Association of extorting a political fund from his employees. A preliminary hearing was held yesterday.

Pardons Inquiry Takes Surprise Grand Jury Phase

Summoned secretly into special session to investigate certain angles of prison pardons and paroles, a Middlesex County Grand Jury is expected to conclude its investigation and report back to District Attorney Robert F. Bradford today.

The District Attorney's action in summoning the Jury came as an over-night surprise because no hint had been given that the Middlesex authorities were taking part in the investigation which has been under way for several weeks by the Special Commission appointed by the Legislature.

District Attorney Bradford declined to discuss the case beyond saying that he expected the Grand Jury would "take action."

The session at the East Cambridge Courthouse, it was learned, follows a secret meeting held there by the Special Legislative Commission on the evening of June 13. Several witnesses who appeared at that meeting appeared again late yesterday as Grand Jury witnesses.

Among yesterday's witnesses was Walter L. Potter of Haskell St., North Cambridge, whose son, Frank, was pardoned on Jan. 7, 1937, by Former Gov. James M. Curley, after he had served 16 years of a life sentence for the murder of Deputy Sheriff George A. Bills of Hampden County.

City Assessor John A. Colbert of Somerville and Attorney Francis Goodale, a member of the Legislative Commission, were other witnesses.

Industrial Peace Urged by Printers

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 27 (AP)—The New England Conference of Typographical Unions concluded its 30th annual four-day session today by adopting a resolution urging the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations to conclude a peace that would bring unity and stability to the labor movement in the United States.

The convention also endorsed a House bill which would regulate the sale of munitions to private firms and recommended a minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour in the cotton textile industry. Officers were re-elected.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, June 28

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Wednesday, June 28

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

8:00 p. m.—"L'Heure Symphonique"; Tchaikovsky's "Fifth Symphony."

9:00 p. m.—Informal Chats About Poetry: Lloyd Haberly.

Choice Gardens and Old Homes Provide Busy Week of Visiting

By Wanda MacDowell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is a busy week for garden lovers and admirers of New England historic homes. With nine famous gardens in Newburyport, Mass., open today, two of the magnificent estates in Newport, R. I., on exhibition, and a flower show in Manchester, Mass., followers of horticultural beauties will begin their pilgrimages, followed tomorrow by visits to Salem's "Chestnut Street Day" with its 30 historic mansions open to the public, Marblehead where 10 estates will show their gardens, and North Andover, also showing 10 gardens.

Visitors to Newburyport today wended their way under the canopy of old elms in High Street and stopped first at the home of William G. Perry, No. 47, built in 1810 by Capt. Benjamin Pierce. Entering the house before going into the garden, guests noted with interest the original old scenic wall paper, "The Story of Telemachus," in the parlor. The old-time garden with its flagged courtyard, ancient arbor vitae and fine box, contains no plant that might not have been there when the house was new. Mrs. H. H. Richardson acted as hostess for her brother, Mr. Perry.

Other gardens seen were those of Miss Alice Higgins, with its semi-formality and profusion of blossoms; Miss Margaret Cushing's, planned by Caleb Cushing in 1830; Henry Learned's house and garden, planted more than a century ago; Mrs. James Connolly's house built in 1810 and her delightful blue and white garden where tea, made from an old recipe, flavored with orange and lemon mint, was served under the Gingko tree.

At Mrs. Ellen Brown's home, visitors passed through the quaint colonial house before entering a friendly little courtyard garden. The small rose garden of Mrs. Fred Smith was at the point of perfection, and Mrs. Harry Husk's garden showed the original arbors built in 1805, covered with wisteria and trumpet vines. Large pines and yews gave an effective background for the colorful plantings in the garden of Mrs. George Clark, on the bank of the Merrimac River.

In Newport two estates are open each Tuesday during the summer. Yesterday those visited were Mrs. Hugh D. Auchinloss' "Hammersmith Farm," containing an extensive rock garden, cutting garden, roses and an entrancing view of the harbor; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster's "Pen Craig" with its wonderful roses, trees and view of the bay. Next Tuesday, due to the holiday, no gardens in Newport will be open, but the following week Governor and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt's "Oakland Farm" and Mrs. Walter B. James's "Rockhurst" will be on view.

Salem's Chestnut Street Day celebration tomorrow is being eagerly awaited. Besides the historic glamour, this event is also a social highlight of the North Shore summer season. It will be a gala day, from 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. with the ladies of Chestnut Street in costumes of Salem's post-Revolution golden age, showing the treasures of their beautiful homes, teas and luncheons in various gardens, old-fashioned dancing, croquet and bowling on the green and Punch and Judy show for the children, all being done for the benefit of raising funds by means of which the Chestnut Street Association is working to preserve this valuable landmark of early American life and culture.

Town Criers will announce the program throughout the day and the Beverly Handbell Ringers will give two performance before luncheon which will be served in Hamilton Hall and on the lawn of Calvary Baptist Church as well as in two of the houses, those of Mrs. Walter G. Phippen and Mrs. John Pickering, Jr. Mrs. Phippen heads the luncheon committee. She has recruited from society's ranks to serve as waitresses under the direction of Miss Charlotte Rantou and Mrs. John C. O'Connor, Jini Shirigley, Sylvia Smith, Mimi Van Antwerp, Eleanor Lawson, Joan Lawson, Nancy Lawson, Harriet Butler, Marguerite Hall, Ann Abbott, Edith Abbott, Mary Louise McGrath, Margy Bacall, Eleanor Broadhead and Hope Wiswell.

Visitors to Salem tomorrow may take advantage of the neighboring town's, Marblehead's, display of 10 gardens from 1 to 6 p. m. Six gardens in the old town and four on the Neck will be open to the public for a nominal sum, for the purpose of raising funds to exterminate the ragweed. At slight additional cost tea may be had at the homes of Mrs. Fabian Boles, Washington Street, Mrs. Myles Standish, Hooper Street, and Mrs. Edmund H. Talbot, on Marblehead Neck.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Storey, Hosts to Norway Royalty

Mr. and Mrs. Richard G. Storey, Jr., of Hamilton, Mass., on Sunday evening, July 2, are to entertain for Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway, who will be visiting at the Manchester, Mass., home of William A. Coolidge, prior to the welcome festival and symphony concert planned for them in Symphony Hall the afternoon of July 3.

Twenty-six guests have been invited to "Top Hill" for the informal sort of Sunday night supper which is so much a part of gracious New England living. Though supper will be served indoors, the guests will spend much of their time on the terrace.

The guests are: Countess Carl Moltke, James W. Appleton, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Robert Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Standish Bradford, Mr. Chandler Bigelow, William A. Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hallett Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert L. Steward, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Felton, Mr. and Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Alexander.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Boston Hour	'Rhythm and Romance':	"Rhythmaires": orch.	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	Boston Hour	solos; orchestra	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30	Piano soloist	"Variations": music	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Street interviews	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News: forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Fred Hoey; talk	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Sport comment	Stuff Smith's Orch.	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport reports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News comment	Dinner dance music
7:15	Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Quicksilver": quiz	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Name Three": Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Stan Brown's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	Cole's quiz show	"G-Men in Action"	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00	"Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	"The Inside Story": drama; interviews	Johnny Green's Orch.: dramatic sketch	Sport program	"A Song Is Born"
8:15	Dick Powell and	"Information, Please":	"For Men Only": George	Sport program	"A Song Is Born"
8:30	company; music	questions and answers	Jessel; interviews	Benno Rabinoff, violinist; concert orchestra	"Latin Serenade"
8:45					WMEX Camera Club
9:00	"We the People"	Robert Benchley; Artie	Frank Crumit; Julia	Recorded talks	Variety Hour
9:15	"We, the People"	Shaw's Orchestra	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	Variety Hour
9:30	Bob Crosby and his	Dramatic program	"Fibber McGee and	"Success Sessions"	Variety Hour
9:45	orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	Molly": comedy	"Success Sessions"	Variety Hour
10:00	Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"If I Had the Chance":	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Busman's Holiday"	"Dance Parade"
10:15	trio; sketch	network interviews	dramatization	with Carl Van Doren	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
10:30	Doris Rhodes, songs	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Jack Jenny's Orchestra	News Service
10:45	Sen. Downey, Calif.	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	House": drama; music	Jack Jenny's Orchestra	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00	Forecast; news	News; scores; weather	News Service	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Joe Green's Orch.
11:30	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Griff Williams' Orch.	Majestics; orchestra
11:45	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Griff Williams' Orch.	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Hillbilly trio	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30	"Musical Bee"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45	"Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk; music	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15	"About Us"	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	Bill Elliot, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake": sketch	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly": sk.	"Home Forum"	"Central City": sketch	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Josh Higgins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Jack Berch, songs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Song Shoppers"	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Hollywood talk	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss Interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	Concert pianist
11:30	'Big Sister': sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch.	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00	Commentator	News; Noonday Review	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	'Nancy James': sk.	Noonday Review: stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Evelyn Cornett, soprano
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Homesteaders; speakers	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"The Rambler"	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Vacation Varieties"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	Phil Brito, songs	Harjorie Mills Hour	"Vacation Varieties"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"		Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Classical Album"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Int'l C. of C. Congress	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	from Copenhagen, Den.	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Classical Album"
2:30	"Your Family"	Norman Cloutier's Or.	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Accordiana"	"Classical Album"
2:45	"Girl Marries"	Norman Cloutier's Or.	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	News Service	"Four of Us"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sports reports
3:15	U. S. Navy Band	"Favorites Waltzes"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	Sports reports
3:30	"Swing Serenade"	Dramatization	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sports reports
3:45	Greenfield Choir	Weather: news	"Guiding Light": sketch	baseball game	Sports reports
4:00	Console Melodies	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sports reports
4:15	C. Hector's Orches-	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	baseball game	Sports reports
4:30	tra; vocalist	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sports reports
4:45	Mass. Music Clubs	Club Matinee: news	"Midstream": sketch	baseball game	Sports reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Charlie Barnett's Or-	"Rhythmaires": orch.	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	chestra	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	S. Hickman, songs	Serenade	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Rep. Corbett, Penna.	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers": sketch	News Service	Sport Comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Musical Rendezvous"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Ask-It Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	questions; answers	Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00	"Gang Busters":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	Sport comment	Federal Housing talks
8:15	dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Sport comment	Martin Deane's Orch.;
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.:	"Good Citizenship"	Albert Gordon choir
8:45	Orchestra; guests	Ellman, interviews	vocalists	speakers	"Rhythmic Romance"
9:00	Theater: Alexander	Jay Franklin; Mark Sul-	"Town Hall Tonight,"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15	Woollcott, "Town	livan, comment	with Fred Allen and	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30	Crier"; vocalists;	"Idea Mart": variety	Company; interview;	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:45	orchestra	program	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
10:00	"It Can Be Done":	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of	Foreign News Comment	California Ramblers
10:15	Edgar A. Guest	Network sports	Musical Knowledge	"Detective O'Malley"	Vido Musso's Orchestra
10:30	R. Carhart, Songs.	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter":	News Service
10:45	Sec. F. Perkins	Network sports	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts; news	News: weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Elias Breeskin's Or-
11:30	Van Alexander's	"The Music You Want"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Griff Williams' Orch.	chestra
11:45	Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Griff Williams' Orch.	News Service

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Picturesque Old Marblehead Once a Famous Fishing Port

In Search of New England
Seventh of 18 Articles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Marblehead, Mass.

As the leading fishing port of the American colonies, Marblehead became internationally famous over two centuries back, having some 120 fishing sloops and schooners. About a century later, barracks-like shoe factories dominated the community's occupations and interests.

But Marblehead was destined again to rank first in America, if not to lead the world, in a phase of sailors' life, such as its old-time mariners never knew. Of all the harbors of the world, possibly excepting Cowes on the Isle of Wight, Marblehead attracts the greatest number of yachts.

Between these periods, Marblehead endured the losses of three wars, during which her shipping almost ceased. The section about the railway station has no old buildings, for it was devastated by a great fire in 1877 and again in '88. Recovery from all these excites our admiration for the community's ability and hardihood.

In addition to one of the finest harbors on the coast, Marblehead has the added attraction of elevated shores, where rounded masses of granite thrust upward through scanty soil, or from bold headlands wherever waves wash them. The Neck that forms one side of the harbor was a poor pasture of this character until the early 1860's when people from Nashua, N. H., began to stay there in tents and shacks during hot months. Reminiscent of those days and still standing next Highland Avenue, on the narrow way leading to Corinthian Yacht Club, are three of the little cottages such as began to be built there in that decade.

Yacht Clubs

But owners of pleasure craft and others of wealth were presently to occupy The Neck. They built the Eastern Yacht Club in 1870, and the Corinthian 15 years later. Now this promontory where every breeze is an ocean breeze at least in part, is well taken up by fine homes, owned mostly by those whose boats are moored in the harbor.

Yachtsmen may think only of this large and deep bay for mooring, but a much smaller one called Old Harbor suited better the first comers, in 1628. The little cove and beach they chose is sheltered by Orne and Gerry Islands, and their first little houses were set close by, where soil enough could be found among the ledges. Roads that came later and are still in use, climbed and twisted as best they could to reach houses standing alongside first foopaths, so present streets are puzzling to unguided strangers.

Looking at some of the homes of those years, it is hard to think that outsiders saw their owners as very tough characters. Coarse and turbulent habits of early Markleheaders led Salem to quick consent to its request for separation in 1649. The Rev. John Barnard seems to have found them no better off when he settled there in 1714, 65 years later. That year he wrote, "nor could I find 20 families that could stand upon their own legs, and they were generally as rude, swearing, drunken and fighting a crew as they were poor."

The story of the reformation this very practical leader brought about in his long pastorate deserves a chapter of its own, his qualities being such that he was offered the Presidency of Harvard in 1737.

Only the "Agnes Surriage" well is left to mark the location of Fountain Inn, and to recall her romance with Sir Harry Frankland, which has been embellished by poets and novelists. Shinbone Lane was the approach to Fountain Inn in the 1740's, we are told, but such salty hangovers as this name, and Gingerbread Lane, have not been smiled on by town fathers here. The Lane now blushes with a new sign that reads, Mt. Pleasant Street, but it is still the same beckoning, dusty by-way as before. There's a tang to "Ferry Road," which ran from town to the Salem ferry landing of the old days, but now this is Green Street. "Oakum Bay" is a pungent term, and brings up scenes of sloops beached for calking, but the name is erased in favor of "Lovis' Cove."

May Be Revived

Sometime there may be a revived regard for many rich and stalwart place-names, now lost, that sprang from the robust character of former townsmen.

Fortunately, the names of builders of old residences are not subject to tastes of subsequent citizens, and here changes need not be feared. The Col. Jeremiah Lee mansion, owned by the Historical Society, is one of the finest of its times (1768) in the American colonies. "The Honorable Robert Hooper, Esq. (whom townspeople affectionately called "King"), was another of the princely merchants of the mid-1700's. After endangering vicissitudes, his home near by, outstanding for its interior architecture, and ball room, has lately been acquired by the Art Association.

On Front Street is the old home of Col. Jonathan Glover, commander of the Colonial Army's amphibious regiment. Fort Sewall (1742) named for the Chief Justice, eminent citizen whose diary is packed with treasures of intimate public and social recordings. Among other old homes of note, mostly privately owned, are those of the Rev. John Barnard, Elbridge Gerry, Governor and signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Dr. Story, a Boston Tea Party "Indian." Loyal to the King were Michael Bowden, Benjamin Marston and Thomas Robie, who fled and lost the houses now known by their names. St. Michael's, one of the oldest Episcopal churches in America, was built in 1714.

Scores of modest but captivating Colonial houses of Marblehead have been bought and restored by people who seek summer comfort and picturesque surroundings, and have deep respect for traditions the sturdy houses stand for. Some of them may have yachts moored in the New Harbor, as do many dwellers on The Neck, but summer residents in the old town are more likely to be artists or engaged in profesional pursuits.

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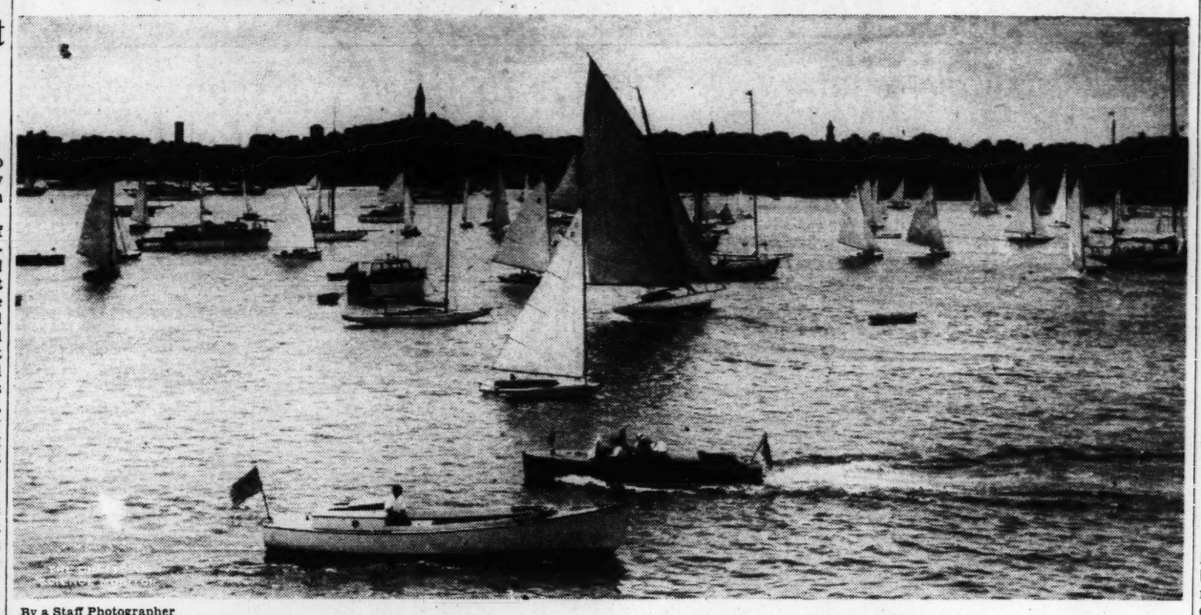
Marblehead's Famous Harbor From the Neck Side



By a Staff Photographer

Tiny 'Brutal Beasts' Each Manned by Two Youngsters Are Moving Out for Tests

Marblehead is one of the leading yachting centers of America. It is possibly surpassed in the world by only one—Cowes, in the Isle of Wight. All through the summer season this spacious harbor is crowded with sail and motor craft of cottagers, and every week end there are off-shore races for the several sail classes. Tiny "Brutal Beasts," each manned by two youngsters, have exciting contests about the harbor entrance, and develop early skill in those boys and girls who may later pilot 40-footers. America's cup defenders have their tryouts here and their lofty masts and immense sails are thrilling sights, whether moored or under way. In this view, looking across the Harbor from the Neck, the Brutal Beasts are moving into open water for another test of owners' handling.

New Hampshire Minimum Wage Director Ousted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 27—The New Hampshire political pot is boiling as a result of the order of State Labor Commissioner John S. B. Davie that effective July 1 Mrs. Elisabeth Elkins, director of the Minimum Wage Division, is to be relieved of her duties with Commissioner Davie's only explanation being that "we don't cooperate well together."

The cry of politics was quickly raised by people rising to the support of Mrs. Elkins when it became known that a few hours after the Legislature adjourned Commissioner Davie had dispatched the ouster notice to Mrs. Elkins. Commissioner Davie, who was renamed by Gov. Francis P. Murphy during the last year, received a $1,000 salary boost while Mrs. Elkins received a raise of $200.

Mrs. Elkins has been director of the Division since September 1, 1935, when she was named to head the then new division by the then Gov. H. Styles Bridges. Since she took over the affairs of the Minimum Wage Division, codes have been established covering the wages and hours for thousands of women and minors employed in various fields, including restaurants, retail stores, laundries, hosiery and knit goods plants, and in the beautician trade. A number of other studies preliminary to establishment of codes have been made, including the shoe and textile industries.

Mrs. Elkins is believed to be in line for a Federal post and Commissioner Davie points this out in his letter informing her of her removal, and he points out that he intends to operate the division himself at least for the time being and has no one in mind for the post.

Mrs. Elkins has been prominent in Republican circles and during the Republican gubernatorial primaries of last Fall the affairs of her Division were dragged into the battle between Gov. Francis P. Murphy and Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney. The Cheney camp called for release of the shoe report which Mrs. Elkins had completed and turned over to the Commissioner of Labor and the anti-Murphy camp pledged, if elected, to permit the minimum wage division to extend its operations as completely as possible.

While Commissioner Davie has very little to say about the Elkins matter, he does say that there are no political motives but observers around the State House express the belief that it marks a move to remove any possible anti-Murphy figures from the official State family.

Dairy Output Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canadian dairy production reached a total value of $220,163,527 in 1938, an increase of about 2 per cent over 1937.

Stage and Screen News

'Yokel Boy' Revised

With the departure of Jack Pearl from the cast, "Yokel Boy" emerged at the Shubert Theater last night in slightly modified form. Mr. Pearl's part has been reduced, and divided between Lew Hearn, who takes over the role of the movie director, and Phil Silvers, who plays his assistant. On the whole, the result seems to be an improvement. The musical now contains less of the Olsen and Johnson touch, and makes an evener progress. There was some tentativeness last night because of the redistribution of lines, but this no doubt will be ameliorated with further performances. The piece has been doing good business, having taken in $16,000 last week, and the house was nearly filled last night.

Muni in Anderson Play

Paul Muni, whose last stage appearance was in Elmer Rice's "Counsellor-at-Law" in the autumn of 1932, has been engaged for the leading role in "Key Largo," Maxwell Anderson's new melodrama which the Playwrights' Company will present in New York in November. The play will be the second on the autumn schedule of the Playwrights', the first being Sidney Howard's "Summer Night," for which a cast is now being selected.

The prologue of the play is set behind Loyalist lines in northern Spain, but the story is said to concern only remotely the recent Spanish conflict. The two acts of the piece take place at a waterfront inn on the island of Key Largo, situated in the Florida Straits some 60 miles south of Miami.

Mr. Anderson, currently vacationing at Malibu Beach, Calif., with his wife and with Mr. and Mrs. Kurt Weill, signed Mr. Muni last Saturday in Hollywood. It is expected by the Playwrights' management that others of the 23 actors required for the play may be engaged by Mr. Anderson while he is on the West Coast. Rehearsals will start on Oct. 2.

Summer Circuit

Martha Scott is expected to come from Hollywood to resume her original role in the production of "Our Town" at the Cape Playhouse, Dennis, for the week of July 31. Thornton Wilder, the author, will also be in the cast.

"Kiss the Boys Goodbye" will be given at the Lakewood Playhouse at Skowhegan during the week of July 3, with Elizabeth Love as Cindy Lou.

Lenore Ulric will be at the Stony Creek (Conn.) Theater for the week of July 11 in Ben Hecht's and Charles MacArthur's play, "Twentieth Century."

Laughton Signed

Charles Laughton has been signed for the title role in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," which is to be brought to the screen once more, this time by RKO. Work on the film is expected to start about the middle of July.

Olivier for "Rebecca"

Laurence Olivier has been signed by David O. Selznick for the leading masculine role of Max de Winter in the forthcoming production of "Rebecca." Adapted from the novel by Daphne du Maurier, "Rebecca" is under the direction of Alfred Hitchcock. Mr. Olivier appeared in the Goldwyn film production of "Wuthering Heights" and is now in the New York play, "No Time for Comedy." He is scheduled to report in Hollywood on Aug. 6.

LeRoy for Stage

Hal LeRoy, the long-legged dancer who for several seasons has been preoccupied with the movies, is returning to the theater next autumn in George Abbott's new musical show, "Yale Bait." Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart are preparing the words and music, and are listed as co-authors of the book with George Marion, Jr.

"Pinocchio" Plans

Arrangements have been made by RKO for worldwide distribution of Walt Disney's new feature film, "Pinocchio," his second full-length production. The picture is expected to be released around Christmas.

Barry Fitzgerald for Film

Barry Fitzgerald, formerly of the Abbey Theater, is to have a prominent part in the film called "Full Confession," which is being produced by Robert Sisk for RKO with Victor McLaglen and Sally Eilers in the leading roles.

At Symphony Hall

The corridor of Symphony Hall has been hung with a number of pictures made by the youthful members of the Children's Art Center in the South End. It is an exceptionally interesting selection of material, throwing light upon the rich imagination of young folks who live in the densely settled communities of the city. Children, who do not have many privileges may be rich in fancy and convey with clarity and spirit their dreams and their wishes.

There are two groups of pictures which hold interest especially. One set was made by the children after listening to some travel talks. Grapically they relate impressions of distant places. The other group consists of pictures which represent the world as these young people imagine it, one hundred years from now. At that time, the man in the moon will come to life, one young painter believes. Another imagines that it will be possible to dance on a bubble, and he illustrates that. One ventures upon a millinery forecast. A lady wears a hat adorned with a trylon and perisphere. Some venture on technics, on biology. Some are still influenced by fairy tales.

We never look at a praiseworthy exhibition of the work of children without thinking that a capable teacher has guided them. Miss Charlotte Dempsey deserves credit for the substantial character of the work of the young folks of the Children's Art Center. D. A.

Boston Relief Debt Nears $40,000,000

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston will have borrowed over $40,000,000 for welfare and relief in the past seven years if a loan order of $3,275,000 for 1939 now before the City Council is authorized, the City Auditor's records revealed today.

Every year since 1933 Boston has failed to provide in the tax levy a sufficient sum to meet its current relief expenses and consequently has borrowed, largely by 10-year bonds but including some loans against tax titles.

The current loan order for $3,275,000 must be supplemented by an additional loan of $1,000,000 later this year, Charles J. Fox, City Auditor, advised the Council yesterday. This will make a seven-year grand total of $41,321,000 that Boston has been unable to provide in the tax levies for current relief expenses.

Vermont Truckmen Protest Cut in Rail Rates on Milk

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 27—The impending reduction in rail rates, July 1, for transportation of milk, cream and allied products over New England lines, is bringing strong protests from trucking interests who originally started the rate-cutting business.

The announced reduction, informed circles say, took the truckmen by surprise. The facts show, however, that a few years ago the trucks cut freight prices on dairy products and gradually took the bulk of the business away from the railroads. One milk station alone in eastern Vermont, a few years ago, paid the Boston & Maine Railroad $50,000 annually for milk shipments. The trucks cut the rates and took the major part of this business. There was no protest at that time on the part of the railroads because it would have been useless as the trucking business was not then under rate regulation. With the new rates becoming effective July 1, milk shippers say there is every indication the railroads will get back a fair proportion of the dairy freight business which they have been gradually losing to the truckmen in recent years.

Chamber Meeting

The annual meeting of the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce in Barre next Saturday will hold particular interest for citizens of the capital area because the guest of honor will be Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti of New York, a native of Barre. His home town is planning to give the returning native son a "rousing welcome."

More than usual attention is also being centered on the coming meeting because of the State problems to be discussed and the development of a progressive program to meet new conditions. The State Chamber was foremost in the drive a decade and more ago for an improved highway system in Vermont. It took an active part in exerting pressure for early completion of hard-surface trunklines and improvement of farm roads. Today that campaign is benefiting farming, industry and recreation in Vermont. The agenda of the annual meeting indicates considerable attention will be given development of existing resources to provide employment for steadily increasing numbers of young Vermonters. Railroad problems, with which Vermont is also beset, are expected to be discussed at length and plans made for bolstering this financially faltering mode of transportation.

Farley Luncheon

Between 300 and 400 persons are expected to attend the complimentary luncheon to be held today on the occasion of the visit of Postmaster General James A. Farley to the capital city of Vermont. Reservations have been snapped up rapidly, according to Richard H. Standish, Montpelier postmaster, in charge of the luncheon. The cabinet officer is expected to arrive in the early afternoon after making stops at St. Johnsbury and other post offices en route across the State. Mr. Farley after leaving Montpelier will make a prolonged stop at Williston where he will be greeted by a delegation from the New England Postmasters Association in session there.

E. L. Reynolds to Retire

Ernest L. Reynolds, of Lynn, Mass., District Manager of the United States Civil Service, today announced his retirement to take effect on June 30, with 45 years of service to his credit. Mr. Reynolds began as a substitute postal clerk in the Postal Service in 1894, and has held his post as District Manager since 1925.

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&Aquitania	June 28	90, North River	Cherbourg July 4	June 27 8 pm	June 28 8 am
Normandie	June 28	88, North River	Southampton July 3	June 27 8 pm	June 28 11 am
%Hamburg	June 28	84, North River	Hamburg July 7	June 28 1 pm	June 28 8 pm
$Bremen	June 30	86, North River	Cherbourg July 6	June 30 1 pm	June 30 8 pm
&Mauretania	June 30	90, North River	Cherbourg July 7	June 29 8 pm	June 30 7 pm
*Carinthia	July 2	Cunard, East Boston	Galway July 9	July 2 1 pm	July 1 7:30 am
‡Rex	July 1	92, North River	Gibraltar July 7	June 30 8 pm	July 1 9 am
¶Champlain	July 1	88, North River	Plymouth July 8	June 30 8 pm	July 1 2 pm

* Ireland. & Special address. % Germany. Special address. $ Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡ Italy and Mediterranean countries. ¶ Except Ireland.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	July 18	July 13 4:00 pm	July 13 8:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	July 20	July 15 4:00 pm	July 15 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunawili	San Francisco	July 5	June 30 4:00 pm	June 30 8:30 pm
Lurline	San Francisco	July 6	July 1 4:00 pm	July 1 8:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays, and the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Brooklyn Not the Same Club of a Few Years Back—Worcester Open Continues

Durocher Spreads Cardinal Hustle in Ranks of Dodgers

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Brooklyn's rejuvenated Dodgers, no longer open to ridicule for their old-time traits in the field and on the bases, today began a two-game series with the seventh-place Bees. A few weeks ago Casey Stengel might have looked upon such a meeting as a soft spot on the schedule. But since Leo Durocher has spread some of that old Cardinal Gashouse Gang spirit and hustle among the ranks of his first managerial venture, the once "Daffy Dodgers" have become what you might call the surprise club of the National League.

From June 9 through the 19th, Durocher had the Dodgers in the first division, and for a while they held undisputed possession of third place. Only the Cardinals and Cincinnati Reds stood between him and the coveted leadership. When they reached Boston today, the Brooklyns were back in the second division because of a mediocre record of four games won and seven lost in the West. A batting slump caused the tumble. But as soon as Durocher can shake this team decline, the Dodgers will again create a disturbance in the upper half of the standing.

Parks Joins Dodgers

In the Bees series this afternoon, Durocher introduced Art Parks, a left-hand-hitting outfielder from the Montreal Internationals. In Parks, Leo hopes to find the solution to the Dodger offensive slump. At Montreal, the newcomer hit a robust .333 and paced the circuit in runs batted in. With the Brooks, Parks will come up to the plate in the important No. 3 berth, and play right field in place of Tuck Stainback. If Art hits National League pitching, Tuck will alternate in center with Almada. Although Montreal is a Brooklyn farm, the Dodgers did not get the new outfielder without a struggle. He was owned outright by the Royals.

In Whitlow Wyatt, Durocher has one of the pitching sensations of the year. When Wyatt arrived in Boston he was sporting a record of seven straight victories, without defeat. Although laboring under the handicap of an injured left knee, sustained in a Cincinnati game when he covered first base on a roller to Camilli, the hurler has won himself a seat in the All-star picture.

Throws a Slider

Wyatt's best pitch is a slider, which he developed in 1938 at Milwaukee, where he won 23 games. He throws it as hard as he would his fast ball, but grips the ball with the nail of the index finger and it takes a peculiar spin and slide as it moves toward the plate. The ball probably dips six inches. As well as being an effective pitch in its own right, the slider makes the fast ball harder to hit.

Though Durocher is inclined to underrate managerial strategy, there is no doubt that his arrival at Ebbets Field sparked the upward swing of Dodger affairs. Always a hustling ball player, a fighter for that edge, the former Gashouser has transformed the Hub visitors into a first division contender. Attendance has gone up at Ebbets Field. The manager has the backing of the most rabid fans in the country. It was no simple task to make the National League forget that ancient creed, "Daffy Dodgers."

Tabor Suspended

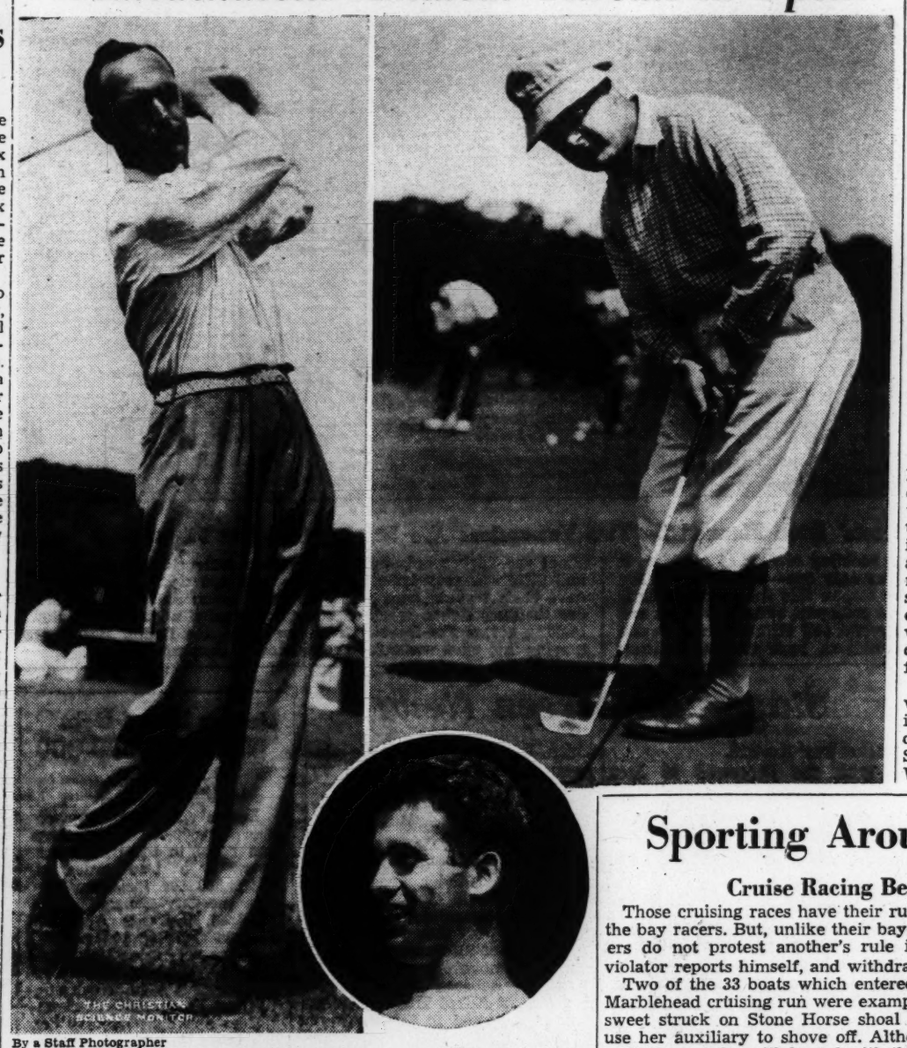
Caught between the bases . . . Joe Cronin has suspended Jim Tabor indefinitely . . . Boze Berger played third base for the Red Sox at Washington yesterday as Lefty Grove blanked the Senators, 3-0 . . . It was Lefty's seventh triumph and his first shutout . . . The Sox have won eight straight from the Senators—or every game since the series opener . . . Bees won their exhibition at Bradford (Pa.) yesterday, 9-0 . . . After dropping eight straight, the Athletics finally edged the Yankees . . . A year ago today the Cleveland Indians were leading the American League, with the Yankees trailing by four games.

Tony Cuccinello was ready to resume his duties at second base when the Bees reached the Hub today . . . However, Jim Turner, Joe Sullivan and Danny MacFayden need more time . . . The Dodger-Bee series closes with a single game tomorrow . . . The Red Sox are home Thursday for successive series with the Athletics and Yankees . . . It will be Joe Di Maggio's first appearance in the Hub this year . . . He was on the injured list when the champs came here before . . . Incidentally, the Sox play eight games with the Yanks in 10 days . . . "Hold that line!"

Nine home runs, two triples, seven doubles and 15 singles marked a Springfield - Decatur game in the Three-I League.

In 1923, Johnny Weissmuller held 16 world swim records.

Massachusetts Amateur Threats in Open



By a Staff Photographer

Left—Ted Bishop of Woodland; right—Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, and (inset) Leo Martin of Sandy Burr. These amateurs were right up among the leaders in the first of the two-day State Open Golf championship at Worcester yesterday. Lynch and Bishop were in a three-way tie for fourth place and Martin was in a tie for seventh. Play continued today.

Byron Nelson Demonstrates How Champion Golfer Plays

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An automaton from Texas, dressed in a red sweater, slacks, white cap, and brown shoes, stroked his way around Worcester Country Club yesterday to earn 27 pars, four birdies, and five bogies for a 36-hole total of 141 and the halfway lead in the Massachusetts open championship.

Even the responsibility of wearing the national open golf crown did nothing to disturb Byron Nelson's game. On the contrary, it enabled him to put on a nearly perfect show, for as he says, "I realize I have an obligation to fulfill as champion, and I do not intend to take it lightly."

Personal Touch

Despite his intent of purpose, however, Nelson was not all seriousness on the course. Even as he was showing an awed gallery how to get around the course by posting a par-70 round in the morning and a one-over-par 71 in the afternoon, he found time to put a personal touch to his game. "Where did I find that swing?" he asked with a whistle as he powered a drive down the middle of the 17th fairway.

The champion's performance was all the more amazing when it was considered that he had driven all night Sunday from Scranton, Pa., to compete at Worcester. He and Horton Smith, the veteran Ryder Cup team member, arrived shortly before 3 a. m., snatched a few hours sleep and then went out to the links.

Three Strokes

When all the scores were in at the end of the day, Nelson found himself with a three-stroke lead over the field, with two outstanding New England professionals tied for second. Ben Loving of Springfield and Johnny Thoren of Woodland, both of whom appear to have bright futures in tournament golf, posted 144's.

Thoren, who is long on power but short in putting finesse, had a chance to step out ahead of Nelson when he posted a sub-par 69 in the opening round. And two six holes, and one five, which resulted from dubbed second shots and poor putting, kept him from shoving a five-under-par 65 under Nelson's nose. But Johnny suffered one of his all too frequent putting lapses in the afternoon to send his score up to 75.

Reverse Order

Loving reversed the order of Thoren's play. His 75 in the first circuit was followed by a brilliant 69 in the second, in which his putting was just as outstanding as the Woodland pro's was erratic.

One of the surprises of the day's play was the showing of Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester, the three-year defending champion who found himself eight strokes in back of Nelson in a three-way tie for 11th place. McSpaden put together two-rounds of 74 and 75 when he developed a hook with his irons. He put in a call to Winchester last night for another set of irons, in a last-ditch effort to pull his title from the fire.

Amateurs

The local amateur contingent gave New England something to be proud of when 17 of the 29 entrants survived for today's play. Heading the list were chubby Joe Lynch of Blue Hill and gangling Ted Bishop of Woodland, both of whom tied Lloyd Mangrum, the Los Angeles pro, for fourth place with 146, five strokes in back of Nelson. And Leo Martin, Sandy Burr amateur, followed close behind in a three-way tie for seventh with Tony Penna of Dayton, Ohio, and Tommy Wright of Knoxville, Tenn.

Among the more prominent golfers who failed to get under the 161-dealine set by the committee were Jesse Guilford, Woodland's famous "siege gun," and Willie Ogg, the elderly home club pro. Guilford, who won this event in 1919 and 1929 turned in two rounds of 82, While Ogg, after posting a 76, failed to return a card in the afternoon.

* * *

Clayton Heafner, Lloyd Mangrum, and Fred Corcoran, the P. G. A. tournament manager, also drove over the road from Scranton. the trip was too much for rugged Heafner, who dropped out for the nearest bed after one round. Slim Mangrum, however, kept on and punched out rounds of 72-74.

* * *

Notes . . . Carl Nettlebladt, the Framingham amateur, took an 11 on the second hole in the morning, yet still managed to qualify with a 158 . . . Lester Dunn of Winthrop made a hole-in-one on the 155-yard 10th, yet failed to qualify by three strokes . . . Emil Mashie of Oak Hill should be a good golfer.

Margaret Huffman's seven-year-old breaststroke record was broken by a 14-year-old girl swimmer, Helene Rains of New York.

Tiller Talk

The northeaster, which has been causing local yachtsmen to don heavy weather rail apparel lately, forced the postponement for 17 crews of this year's running of the interscholastic championship series for the Mallory Cup now being held at the Beverly Yacht Club at Marion. The series was scheduled to begin today.

The schools have been divided into two divisions for a series of three preliminary races. After these three races, the top three crews in each division will meet in a three-race final.

Crew roster and schools are as follows:

Andover—William Binnian, W. V. Castle, F. G. Crane and Rufus Walker.
Avon Old Farms—Stephen C. Hart, John H. Eden, Jr., Davis C. Howes and Robert Fallon.
Belmont Hill—Alexander Ellis, Jr., C. Fessenden Morse 3d and Robert Baldwin, Jr.
Cheshire Academy — James Stanton, skipper; Charles C. Lucas, James Breakey, and Ryan Bijur, alternate.
Choate—Emil Mosbacker, Jr., skipper; Robcliffe V. Jones, Jr., Phillip W. Jenkins, and Richard W. Doerschuck, Jr.
Governor Dummer Academy—Harrison Poole, John Lyman, Robert Nutter, Henry Payson and William Torrey.
Hill School — James B. Fox, skipper; Frank H. Chappell, Jr., Weir Stewart, and Morton B. Syverson, alternate.
Hotchkiss — Michael Griggs, skipper; Edward Lord, Peter Converse, alternate, and Josiah A. Spaulding.
Loomis School — Lyman C. Ogilby, Peter B. Ogilby and Benjamin P. Johnson.
Morristown—Paul Akin, skipper; James E. Elsaesser, James Safford.
Rye Country Day School—James Starkweather, Lincoln Craighead, Jack Palmer, and George Simon, alternate.
St. Andrew's School — Jessie Nalle, skipper; William Sibert, Rickert Lewis, and Paul White and William VanLeer, alternates.
St. George's School — John C. Fitch, skipper; John C. Ballard, Royozo Arai, and Gilbert King, Jr., and Thomas D. Cunningham, Jr., alternates.
St. Mark's School—Harry G. Haskell, skipper; Douglas M. Dimon, Jr., Henry S. Patterson, 2d, and Barclay H. Warburton, 3d, alternate.
St. Paul's school — Richard Mechem, skipper; Frederick Dent, and John Lindsey.
Tabor Academy—George C. King, Jr., skipper; David T. James, David R. Taylor, and Randolph M. Foster and Frederick R. Hazard, Jr., alternates.
Westminster — Richard B. Philbrick, Thomas K. Clark, David C. Kaufman and William R. Stenzel.

* * *

There were rumblings of criticism after Squantum's inter-club last Sunday. These rumblings resulted because the Race Committee, after starting the classes from "outside," shifted them "inside" for the finish. The racers, although they had been warned of the change before the race, complained that it was very difficult to pick up the committe boat "inside" with it moored near a maze of other power boats.

* * *

Of course, it is an effort for the committee to pick up anchor and change. The change was for the benefit of the spectators who in thousands line Wollaston Beach and the two yacht clubs, Wollaston and Squantum, to witness the racing. Because of low water Sunday, the yachtsmen were forced to start "outside."

* * *

Simple solution to the problem would be the identifying of the committee boat plainly enough so that the racers from far off can discover the shifted finish line.

* * *

Pleon Yacht Club, Marblehead's prominent junior organization, officially opens its season Friday. Trophies for the season will be awarded to the following classes: Handicap Class, M-B Class, Sophomores, T Class, four divisions of Brutal Beasts and the Town Class.

Sporting Around the Hub

Cruise Racing Becomes Popular

Those cruising races have their rules and regulations too, similar to the bay racers. But, unlike their bay racing contemporaries, the cruisers do not protest another's rule infraction. Rather than that, the violator reports himself, and withdraws from the race.

Two of the 33 boats which entered the week end's New London to Marblehead cruising run were examples of this. Alfred Sweet's Bittersweet struck on Stone Horse shoal Sunday night and was forced to use her auxiliary to shove off. Although she finished the race under sail, she posted a withdrawal with the race committee. The other, Vice Commodore (Eastern Yacht Club) Malcolm Greenough's White Lady was also withdrawn because sometime Saturday night the craft had fouled a marker.

Examples of courtesy such as these are among the fine points of the sport, yachting. There are instances such as this that are perpetuating the popularity of cruise races today, when practically every yacht club of size includes in its season schedule an annual cruise with several days of racing.

For a while, when one-design racing became popularized, the old-time style of racing—by handicap and time allowance—was forgotten so that the yawl, ketch, schooner, and sloop men were neglected in the racing. Cruise racing came to their rescue, and today its place is high in the yachting sun.

* * *

The Junior Girls' and Boys' tournament being held at the Longwood Cricket Club this week lists many of the leading juniors of New England. Seeded number one for the tournament is Albert Everts, Newton High netman of three years and state interscholastic champion of this year. He is defending champion of this tourney, and should reach high ranking nationally this summer if he continues his steady advances.

Ernie Johnson, fellow high school mate of Everts, pulled the lone upset yesterday by defeating Charles Ireland, Portland, Maine, seeded No. 7, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—2. Seeded No. 2 is Arthur Prochaska of Hartford, Conn., former boys' champion and two-time finalist in this tournament.

* * *

Touring Massachusetts high school sports teams have fared well this spring and early summer. The other day Chelsea's baseball squad beat Cooperstown, N. Y., while yesterday the championship Peabody golf team scored its fourth win in five interstate contests, when they eked out a five to four win over Brooklyn Technical High School, metropolitan champions.

* * *

Football again played the major role in today's activities at Boston College's coaching school, with the morning and early afternoon sessions devoted entirely to the fall sport. With Boston College football players assisting on the field in diagraming plays, coaches Leo "Dutch" Meyer, Texas Christian, Franky Leahy, Boston College, and Leahy's aids, John Druze, Ed McKeever and Joe McArdle. At 4:30, Frank Keany, Rhode Island State basketball coach, was scheduled to talk on offensive court play, and give a few of his own plays which last year made the Staters one of the highest scoring teams in the country.

* * *

Harriet Smith, who pitched five innings against the Brooklyn girls at the Garden last week before wildness caught up with her, will start for the Olympets Thursday night against the Connecticut Yankee Girls. Harriet, who formerly pitched overhand, has been throwing underhand for only a week and in view of her lack of practice has been making considerable progress. The preliminary game between the Gardenias and the Rehobart Girls of Rhode Island will begin at 7:45 p. m., with the senior team taking the floor one hour later.

Luckman to Join All-Stars

PITTSBURGH, June 27—Sidney Luckman, Columbia's gifted passer, punter and all-around football star of the last three years, will join the Eastern College All-Stars for the annual game against the New York Football Giants, Dr. John Bain Sutherland, coach of the All-Stars, announced today upon receiving Luckman's acceptance.

The Giants, holders of the National League championship, will play the Eastern All-Stars on the night of Sept. 7 at the Polo Grounds. It will be the fourth annual game in the series sponsored by the Tribune Fresh Air Fund. The All-Star squad will consist of players graduating with the Class of '39.

Luckman's acceptance brings the All-Star squad roster up to 16 players. If present plans materialize in the All-Star camp at the N. Y. Military Academy, Cornwall, N. Y., Luckman will be the left halfback on an otherwise all-Pitt team. The 10 Pitt starting seniors of last fall who have agreed to play in the game are Marshall Goldberg, Hal Stebbins and John Chickerneo, backs; Bill Daddio and Fabian Hoffman, ends; Walter Raskowski and Elmer Merkovsky, tackles; Steve Petro and Albin Lezouski, guards, and Bob Dannies, center.

Others on the squad being marshalled by Sutherland are Ray Carnelly, Don Campbell and Jack Lee, of Carnegie Tech's championship array, and Bill Osmanski and Joe Delaney, of Holy Cross.

Luckman's remarkable feats in his three-year varsity career under Lou Little are too well known to need repeating. His amazing passing accuracy under pressure establishes him as one of the great passers of all time. But Luckman was and is more than a great passer. He is a great player who punted, ran, blocked, played safety, called signals, kicked off, kicked points after touchdown—all with skill and drive. Columbia Sid gave a line on his ability to move against the pros in his thrilling play against the Dodgers in a charity game.

Stevenson Heads Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—William E. Stevenson, Princeton '22, has been appointed Chairman of the New York Olympic Committee by President Avery Brundage after receiving the whole-hearted endorsement of Federal Judge Murray Hulbert, Chairman of a special selection committee. It will be the duty of his committee to endeavor to collect at least $60,000 in the New York territory, exclusive of any monies accruing from tryouts.

Stevenson was a member of the 1924 American Olympic 1,600-Meter Relay Team that set a world's record at Paris. He was a great athlete for Princeton in his undergraduate days and he also represented the New York Athletic Club winning American and British championships at 440 yards, as well as running on many national championship relay teams. A Rhodes scholar at Oxford, and a Princeton alumni trustee, he has been engaged in legal work for the past 14 years, being a member of England's Inner Temple and New York Bar. From 1925 until 1927, he served as Assistant U. S. Attorney.

Treasurer Gustavus T. Kirby announced that a total of $375,000 will be the Olympic budget for 1940 with district sub-committees assisting in the raising of funds to send the picked American athletes to Finland next year. The New York quota of $60,000 has been set, as have all others, on a population basis of one cent per person. The personnel of the New York Committee, to consist of its representative citizens who are interested in furthering the Olympic movement, will be announced later.

Mr. Stevenson will operate from the general offices of the American Olympic Committee, located in the Woolworth Building.

From College to Pro Sport

By a Staff Photographer

Ulysses Lupien, Harvard first baseman who has turned professional with the Boston Red Sox and has been farmed out to Scranton of the Eastern League (left), and Eddie Collins, Jr., who probably will be signed by Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics. Collins played for and captained the Yale nine and is the son of the Red Sox general manager.

Test Cricket

LONDON (CP)—After a brilliant start in the first test cricket match against England at Lord's June 24, West Indian tail-end batsmen collapsed and the innings was completed for 277 runs. The home team had a short spell at the wickets before play closed, scoring 11 runs without loss.

George Headley, Jamaica's leading cricketer, was the star of the day's play. Going in at the fall of the first wicket, he compiled 106 runs for his seventh test century against England and was seventh out with the total at 250. In a faultless display, marked by good hooking and cutting, Headley hit 13 fours in four hours' batting.

In his first test match, 17-year-old Jeffery Stollmeyer of Trinidad hit up 59 runs before he was dismissed. W. H. Copson, Derbyshire bowler also appearing in international competition for the first time, took five wickets for 85 runs.

Playing on a wicket that gave the bowlers very little assistance, the leading West Indian batsmen ran up 226 runs for three wickets, but after that they put up a very weak defense. The crowd increased from 10,000 in the morning to 25,000 after the tea interval.

Independent for Olympics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Bohemia and Moravia, the two Czech provinces annexed by Germany a short while ago, are to take part in the 1940 Olympic Games at Helsingfors, Finland, as "an independent Olympic country."

Declaration to this effect was made by German delegates at the conference of the International Olympic Committee held recently at the Dorchester Hotel here.

The question arose through the problem raised by the status in membership of Counsellor Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky, formerly the delegate representing Czechoslovakia in the International Olympic Committee.

Thus, for this gentleman the wheel turns full circles; as regards his Olympic administrative work. For it was as a delegate from Bohemia that he was appointed to become one of the founders of the International Olympic Committee in 1896, the year of the first Games in the modern series, founded as a counterpart to the ancient quadrennial athletic festivals, to compete in which the warring states of Greece laid down their arms.

R. M. S.

Annapolis Race Nearly Finished

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 27 (AP)—Scudding before a 15 knot wind, fourteen sailing yachts neared the end today of their 465 mile blue-water race from New London to Annapolis.

First to round the Chesapeake Lightship off the Virginia Capes, and first reported since the racing skippers sailed into the blue Saturday afternoon, was D. Spencer Berger's yawl, Mandoo II. She was sighted at 6:08 last night as she sailed into the bay.

Eleven minutes later, Escapade, H. G. Fownes' yawl, was seen in the dusk. The third ship, Vamarie, the entry of the U. S. Naval Academy and scratch boat of the race, was reported at 7:39.

All three are in the Class A competition for larger yachts. The fourth, William H. Labrot's Stormy Weather, winner of the Newport to Bergen, Norway, race several years ago, was unsighted. The first three rounded the lightship in the exact order of their start.

Commodore Peter H. Magruder of the Annapolis Yacht Club said the probability of light airs in the bay would prevent the yachts from finishing before late afternoon.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

[Results June 26]

International League

Baltimore 7, Jersey City 4.
Montreal 7, Buffalo 6.
Toronto 5, Rochester 1.
(Only Games)

American Association

Louisville 8, Toledo 1.
Indianapolis 4, Columbus 2.
St. Paul 4, Kansas City 3.
(Only games)

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled

Texas League

Oklahoma City 2, Dallas 1.
San Antonio 2, Shreveport 0.
Fort Worth 8, Tulsa 2.
Beaumont 8, Houston 7.

Southern Association

Atlanta 7, Birmingham 6.
Chattanooga 6, New Orleans 2.
(Only games)

Eastern League

No games scheduled

Two national rankings have placed Pitt in the position of defending a mythical gridiron championship this year.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Lefty Grove and Ted Williams, Red Sox—Former blanked Washington with seven-hit performance and latter had perfect day at plate in four appearances.

Tommy Bridges and Earl Averill, Tigers—Tommy won his 10th of the year, beating Indians, while Earl celebrated first appearance against old mates with three hits in four tries.

Henry Pippen and Red Tipton, Athletics—Pippen hurled four-hit ball and Tipton, Duke U. rookie, sacrified home winning run as A's beat Yanks, 3-2, in night game.

Red Sox

June 26

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Carey 2b	5	0	2	4	2	4	0
Cramer cf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Vosmik lf	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	1	1	1	9	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	0	0	4	2	0
Williams rf	4	0	0	4	2	0	0
Berger 3b	4	0	1	2	2	4	0
Desautels c	2	0	0	0	7	0	0
Grove p	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	34	3	10	16	27	11	0
WASHINGTON							
Case, cf	5	0	2	2	6	1	0
Welaj rf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Lewis 3b	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
Gelbert ss	4	0	0	0	2	4	0
Estalella lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	1
Bloodworth 2b	4	0	0	1	1	2	0
Bluege 1b	3	0	0	0	8	0	0
Ferrell c	3	0	1	1	3	0	1
Haynes p	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
*Travis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masterson p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†West	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	0	7	7	27	10	2

*Batted for Haynes in sixth. †Batted for Masterson in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Runs batted in, Berger, Williams 2. Two-base hits, Berger, Williams. Three-base hits, Williams, Carey. Sacrifices, Berger, Desautels. Double plays, Haynes and Bluege; Case and Ferrell. Left on base, Boston 11, Washington 10. Base on balls, by Haynes 4, by Grove 3. Struck out, by Haynes 2, by Grove 5. Hits, off Haynes, 9 in 6 innings; off Masterson 1 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Masterson (Cramer). Losing pitcher, Haynes. Time, 1h. 42m. Umpires, Summers, Kolls and Grieve. Attendance, 3,500.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Arnovich, Phillies	56	213	37	84	.391
Bonura, Giants	58	216	46	80	.370
McQuinn, Browns	59	240	46	85	.354
Foxx, Red Sox	50	187	48	66	.353
Lewis, Senators	57	223	41	76	.341
Dickey, Yanks	56	208	49	71	.341
Medwick, Cards	57	229	37	72	.327
Mize, Cards	57	202	40	66	.327

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	16	Camilli, Dodgers	14
Foxx, Red Sox	12	Lombardi, Reds	11
Selkirk, Yankees	11	McCormick, Reds	11
Johnson, A's	10	Ott, Giants	11

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	57	Bonura, Giants	48
Williams, Red Sox	57	McCormick, Reds	47
Dickey, Yanks	53	Camilli, Dodgers	46
Gehringer, Tigers	50	Goodman, Reds	45

Windward Tack

Sailing is a popular sport along New England's shore, and The Christian Science Monitor gives summer regattas special and expert reporting. Monitor boating news is on a par with its excellent sports news from all over the world, and is a popular feature of the Boston and New England Edition.

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Cambridge, Mass., Player Wins Her Opening Match in Wimbledon Tennis Tourney

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan Defeats Miss Norman

Today at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, England, June 27 (AP)—Alice Marble, United States champion and top Wimbledon favorite, launched her bid for the women's singles title in the all-England tennis championships today with a 6—3, 6—2 victory over Mrs. J. S. Kirk of Great Britain in the first round.

Advancing with Miss Marble was Helen Jacobs, the Berkeley (Calif.) veteran who is the sentimental favorite. Helen, the first American to play before Queen Mother Mary on the center court today, did little more than practice as she raced to a 6—0, 6—2 decision over Mrs. R. E. Haylock. The Englishwoman could do nothing against Miss Jacobs' deep, sliced drives.

Wimbledon was at its best today, and, as a result of the fine weather, a crowd of around 16,000 turned out.

Women's Singles—First Round

Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Miss J. Goss, Great Britain, 6—3, 7—5.
Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Miss M. G. N. Norman, Great Britain, 6—2, 6—2.
Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland, defeated Mrs. J. De Meulemeester, Belgium, 6—2, 8—6.
Mrs. Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling, Denmark, defeated Miss G. C. Hoahing, Great Britain, 6—2, 6—0.
Mrs. D. R. Little, Great Britain, defeated Miss M. Stewart, Great Britain, 6—1, 8—6.
Mme. Rene Mathieu, France, defeated Miss E. Porokova, Poland, 6—4, 6—1.
Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Betty Nuthall, Great Britain, 7—5, 2—6, 6—2.
Mrs. Ronald Ellis, Great Britain, defeated Mrs. R. D. McKelvie, Great Britain, 9—7, 6—2.
Kay Stammers, Great Britain, defeated Mrs. E. A. Middleton, Great Britain, 6—0, 6—2.
Ruth Mary Hardwick, Great Britain, defeated Rosemary Thomas, Great Britain, 10—8, 6—4.
Valerie Scott, Great Britain, defeated Mrs. L. Herbst, Bohemia and Moravia, 6—2, 6—0.

WIMBLEDON, England, June 27 (AP)—That old American threat spread over Wimbledon's trim green courts yesterday as Bobby Riggs, Don McNeill and Elwood Cooke dominated the first round of the all-England tennis championships before the Queen Mother and a crowd of 12,000.

The Americans, losing only one of their six-man team, started this tournament in the "doghouse" but by 8 o'clock they were ready to move into the Royal Box. Only Bill Robertson of California fell by the wayside as Gene Smith of Berkeley, Calif., and Owen Anderson of Los Angeles joined the big three in the second round. Of the five only Cooke was carried to more than three sets.

For the first time since he arrived in this part of the world, Riggs deserted the baseline and showed that he can really play aggressive tennis if he so desires. The 21-year-old Chicagoan thumped a good Indian player, J. Dhamija, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4 without removing his sweater. Most of the seven games he lost he dropped out of generosity.

Not Generous

If possible the fair-haired McNeill was even better. The difference between the Oklahoma City star and Riggs was that McNeill wasn't generous. He simply wiped K. Aschner of Great Britain off the court and lost only two games in winning 6—1, 6—1, 6—0.

Cooke proved that even if there's no American genius in this tournament, there's still a lot of American courage. When the Portland, Ore., youth arrived on the center court for the first time in his life there was Queen Mary sitting in the Royal Box, leaning on her Victorian parasol and chatting to Home Secretary Hoare.

Across the net was Christian Boussus, familiar with the regal atmosphere of Wimbledon, and an inspired Boussus at that. The left-handed Frenchman simply whistled line drives past young Cooke and had five straight games before the Oregonian knew where the Royal Box was. But once Cooke forgot about the atmosphere and got away from the baseline he chased the wilting Boussus all over the court, winning 1—6, 6—4, 6—0, 6—3.

Anderson Beat Lucking

Anderson, a youngster from the west coast, took care of M. E. Lucking of Great Britain, 7—5, 6—1, 7—5 and Smith, who like Cooke overcame a shaky start, beat Ed Andrews of New Zealand, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4. Robertson, who couldn't keep his feet on the sticky turf, lost to Otto Szigeti of Hungary, 12—10, 6—4, 6—4.

One reason for America's stock standing so high tonight was that the favorite, England's H. W. (Bunny) Austin, took two hours to beat Hungary's young star, Joseph Asboth, 6—1, 6—4, 12—10.

Nobody blamed Bunny for having trouble with Asboth for this graceful loose-limbed boy probably would give any of the favorites a tussle. The trouble with Austin was that he couldn't hold his own service. Seven times in a row in the long third set, the youngster hammered Bunny's service for winners and experts are wondering what'll happen to him when he meets somebody more experienced.

With all the seeded players advancing the only surprises came in the elimination of Germany's Georg von Metaxa and E. J. Filby, promising British player. R. Abdesselland of France defeated von Metaxa, 6—2, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4 and 19-year-old A. J. Mottram from Coventry beat Filby 6—8, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1, 7—5.

Riggs Satisfied

Riggs, who will pair with Cooke against England's Filby and Louis Shafti, is satisfied with his game now.

"Anybody can have a bad day," said Bobby, "and I've had a couple recently. I'm confident I can get through this field. . . ."

McNeill also is feeling fit and the other boys on the American team are backing him.

"I'm smashing a lot better and I think I've got much steadier on this world tour," said McNeill.

1939 Daycroft Captains

Left to right: Hilary Smart, junior football; John Albee, track; Neal Heffernan, senior baseball; Tom Colter, basketball; Evan Ringland, senior football; Jo-Anne Donlon, basketball; Virginia Bly, field hockey; and Adrienne Sheridan, swimming.

Connecticut Private School Tries Six-Man Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAMFORD, Conn.—A private school here, Daycroft, was one of the first in the State to adopt six-man football. It was also instrumental in the organizing of the Connecticut Private School League, which includes Community Center of Hamden, Daycroft, Fairfield Country Day School of Fairfield, Milford School of Milford, St. Luke's School of New Canaan, and Woodbridge School of Woodbridge.

Two football teams were formed, an 11-man team, made up of a group of the younger boys whose weight averaged about 100 pounds, and a six-man team, made up from the group of older boys.

Football Did Well

The upper school six-man team did very well considering that only one member had played before in interscholastic competition, and this was the first year of such competition for Daycroft. Out of the five games played two were won against St. Luke's and the Junior High School of Westport by scores of 25 to 6 and 12 to 0, respectively. Games were lost against Community Center and Milford by scores of 28 to 20 and 7 to 6, respectively, and Fairfield, 16 to 0.

The junior 11-man team also played five games, one being won and another tied. This record is not bad considering that this is the first year of such competition for Daycroft boys against more experienced players. The scores follow: Daycroft 6, Edgewood 19; Daycroft 18, Brunswick 13; Daycroft 6, New Canaan 20; Daycroft 0, St. Luke's 0; Daycroft 0, Greenwich Country Day 14.

Basketball Upset

In basketball Daycroft won five of its eight contests, losing two games by one point and one by four points. The most surprising upset occurred when Daycroft defeated decisively Cherry Lawn after being defeated by that school only two days before.

The Daycroft team consisted of T. Colter, Capt. and l. f.; N. Heffernan, r. f.; E. Ringland, c.; R. Drumm, r. g.; J. Albee, l. g.; and for substitutes, W. Forbes, J. Palacios, and H. Smart.

Track Team Records

The Senior and Junior Track Teams went to New Haven May 6 to take part in the first annual track meet of the Connecticut Private School League on the Yale field. Records were hung up by Daycroft in three events, the 220-yard dash, the 440-yard relay and the shotput. "Bud" Ringland was the star, winning the 220 and the shotput. He was also anchor man for the relay team. Tom Colter tied for second place in the high jump. For the Junior Team King Whitney was second in the broad jump and won third place in the 75-yard dash. He was also on the relay team which finished third.

In the Senior group Milford won first place with 25 points, Hamden Hall came second with 19, and Daycroft third with 17. In the Junior group Woodbridge came first with 32, Fairfield second with 17, and Daycroft third with 5.

Guernsey Leads The Way Into Fourth Round

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 27 (AP)—Frank Guernsey, of Rice, the defending champion, led the way into the fourth round of the National Intercollegiate tennis championships yesterday as the field of 66 was narrowed to 16.

Guernsey, who stands only 5ft. 7in. in height, beat Warren Christener, of Texas, 6—2, 6—3 and Marion Shane of Kalamazoo, Mich., 6—1, 6—3, after receiving a first round default.

Bob Kamrath, seeded second, was the only top ranking player to be given much competition. Kamrath, University of Texas, had to come from behind in three sets to eliminate Bobby Low, 20-year-old Stanford sophomore, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6, in the third round.

Low missed an opportunity to cause a major upset when one of his returns was declared out by an inch in the third set. At the time he was leading 4-3 in games and 40-30 in points.

The other top-seeded players, Robert Harman, of California, and Morey Lewis, of Kenyon, advanced without difficulty. Harman eliminated George MacColl, of Bucknell 6—1, 6—3, and Joe Davis, Vanderbilt, 7—5, 6—2. Lewis defeated Jim Seaver, Stanford, 6—1, 6—2, and Don Wheaton, Dartmouth, 6—3, 6—4.

The remaining 12 players still in the running: Ed Kilgus, Pennsylvania; Russell Bobbitt, Georgia Tech; Marvin Wachman, Northwestern; Gerard B. Podesta, Princeton; Chester Murphy, Chicago; Robert Peacock, California; William Hardie and George Pero, Miami, (Fla.); Joseph Fishback, St. John's, Brooklyn; William Hoggs, California; Ronald Lubin, Southern California, and Marvin Kanrowitz, Lehigh.

And Talking of . . . Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard-Yale Versus Oxford-Cambridge

LONDON—Two American athletes—J. N. Irwin, the hurdler, former track captain at Princeton, and W. S. Brooke, pole vaulter from Stanford—stand out prominently in the talent available for the selection of a composite Oxford and Cambridge team to oppose a visiting squad from Harvard and Yale in the international intervarsity meet at the White City Stadium here July 15.

This contest comes as the 14th in a series which, since it was instituted in 1899, has yielded seven victories to the Americans, five to the British, and one tie.

'39 Instalment

The 1939 instalment of the serial story provides the only international team match on a British track this year. For both the contests in which the British national team is engaged are to take place abroad—one in France, the other in Germany. True, there is to be a pronounced international flavor about the August Bank Holiday meeting at the White City Stadium, Aug. 7, but the stars from overseas will on this occasion be competing as individuals, not as teams.

Both Irwin and Brooke, the Americans I have referred to, are "up" at Baliol College, Oxford. Irwin, a brilliant hurdler, has already competed for Princeton-Cornell against Oxford-Cambridge and for Oxford-Cambridge against Princeton-Cornell, and, while doing so, has made some speedy trips over the sticks. This year, as you may recollect, he put up a new "best" for Oxford against Cambridge in the 220 yards low hurdles during the annual "Battle of the Blues." His time on this occasion was 24.5 seconds. He also finished a close second in the 120 yards high hurdles.

Nine Inches Better

Brooke, the pole vaulter, took third place in his event against Cambridge in 1938 and this year was victorious with a leap of 11ft. 3in. Though not exactly a dazzling effort, judge by American standards, this is 9 inches better than he could manage in the corresponding contest 12 months previously.

The last of the Oxford-Cambridge v. Harvard-Yale meetings held so far took place in the United States in 1937, when the visitors secured the first victory for the Blues on American soil. Most of the outstanding athletes responsible for achieving this feat—A. J. K. Brown, C. A. J. Emery, F. R. Webster, R. K. I. Kennedy, and Ali Irfan, to name five of them—have since terminated their university careers, but there is still available Alan Pennington, last year's President of the Oxford University Athletic Club. This well-known athlete, a participant in the Olympic games of 1936, won both the 100 and 220-yard dashes against Harvard and Yale two years ago, and he is as keen as mustard to repeat this double success at the White City this year.

"Strong Man" Event

A notable feature in the field events section of the 1937 meet was the British Universities' first victory in the Weight-Putt. It was gained for them by Ali Irfan, a short but powerfully-built Turk, and this year the Blues anticipate another success by an athlete from abroad in this "strong man" event. Their hopes are pinned upon Helge Sivertsen, a hefty Norwegian athlete, who has been doing great things at Oxford with the shot and the discus during the past six months.

To Sivertsen's disappointment, there is no discus throw in the program of the Harvard-Yale v. Oxford-Cambridge match, so right now he is concentrating on the weight-putt. Just what sort of form he is in you can judge for yourself from the fact that, in a recent contest between Oxford University and a team representing the English Amateur Athletic Association, Sivertsen set up a new University record with a heave of 46ft. 7½ in., which is nearly seven inches better than the winning putt by Ali Irfan at Harvard in 1937.

Virginia And Tulane Golfers Leading Field

DES MOINES, June 26 (AP)—Two Southern entries, Lewis Oehmig of Virginia and Vincent D'Antoni of Tulane, shot a brace of par 72's here yesterday to lead early qualifiers in the National Collegiate golf tournament.

Oehmig, 1938 Collegiate tournament finalist, toured the first nine in 35 and finished with a 37 after three putting the 18th green. D'Antoni had two 36's.

John K. David, Purdue clouter, toured in a competent 37-36—73.

Johnny Burke of Georgetown, the defending champion, toured the soggy Wakonda course in 75, well up towards the front. Bill Shea, his Georgetown team mate, lost his touch, however, and soared to an 81, an even dozen strokes more than he needed in practice when he turned in a sensational 69.

Stanley J. Kowal of Michigan State established himself as a medalist possibility with a fine 73.

Francis X. Vanherpe of Georgetown had to card a 45 on the first nine where he took a two-stroke penalty for shooting his qualifying partner's ball. He came back with a 37 for an 18-hole score of 82.

Parker's Bid For Cup Place Has Backing

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP)—The bid which Frankie Parker is making for a place on the Davis Cup tennis squad had championship backing today.

The Pasadena, Calif., net star won the National clay courts singles tennis crown yesterday at the suburban River Forest Club, then paired with Gene Mako of Los Angeles to take the doubles championship.

Parker, once rated No. 2 nationally and ranked No. 8 last year, defeated Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, Fla., 6—3, 6—0, 5—7, 6—1. It was Parker's second clay courts title, having won it in 1933. It also was his fourth tourney championship this season, the victory following triumphs in California, Kansas City and St. Louis.

Parker and Mako downed Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., and John Doeg of Newark, N. J., 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Mulloy duplicated his 1938 singles showing. In last year's tournament he was runner-up to Bobby Riggs, United States' top-notch amateur who now is competing in England.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	46	13	.780
Boston	32	23	.582
Detroit	33	29	.532
Cleveland	32	29	.525
Chicago	29	28	.509
Philadelphia	25	35	.417
Washington	24	39	.381
St. Louis	17	42	.288

Results June 26
Boston 3, Washington 0.
Detroit 11, Cleveland 2.
Philadelphia 3, New York 2.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	37	22	.627
St. Louis	32	25	.561
New York	33	27	.550
Chicago	32	29	.525
Brooklyn	28	29	.491
Pittsburgh	27	30	.474
Boston	24	34	.414
Philadelphia	19	36	.345

Results June 26
No games scheduled.

The Bases Were Full

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—In his final game as a college player, Eric Tipton, Duke football and baseball star, hit the longest home run a Duke ball-player has ever smacked. It traveled 445 feet and came with the bases loaded.

Neighboring Three-I League teams have substituted home-and-home games for doubleheaders in one city on major holidays.

U. S. Olympic Committee Needs About $375,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Olympic Committee is starting practically from scratch with one year or less to go in its quadrennial effort to collect enough money to send United States teams to the games. But officials are optimistic.

The statistical record of finances when Treasurer Gustavus T. Kirby reported to President Avery Brundage June 26 was something like this: Received so far, $4,811.29. Budget for full participation in the 1940 winter and summer games, approximately $375,000.

Pledged

That is by no means as bad as it sounds, Brundage pointed out, adding that never before had the committee been so far advanced at this stage. Considerably more than the amount received has been pledged. The American Olympic Association has a trust fund of $53,000 upon which the committee can borrow. Various other ways of collecting funds, including some new ones, are expected to bring in enough to send 372 athletes and officials to Garmisch-Partenkirchen and Helsingfors next year.

Olympic officials hope in time to build up the trust fund so that the income will pay the teams' expenses. Various subcommittees, notably those on rowing, wrestling and boxing, have begun similar trust funds.

May Sail Separately

The winter sports teams have been granted permission to sail for Europe separately, and to participate in various approved pre-Olympic contests to help finance their trips.

The committee members heard Brundage's enthusiastic reports of the International Olympic Committee meeting at London and on Finland's preparations for the summer games.

One of the International Committee's principal actions, Brundage said, was to empower the executive committee to study the games program with a view to modernizing it.

Detroit is a strong contender for the 1948 games, he added, although Rome is the No. 1 candidate.

"Detroit's organization has been so thorough," Brundage reported, "that almost everywhere I stopped—in Tokyo, Ceylon or Cairo—I was called on by a Detroiter who had been working to get the games for his city."

First-Place Tie At Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., June 27 (AP)—His first par round 70 in three trips over the Worcester Country Club course placed Horton Smith, nationally known professional, in an early first-place tie with Tommy Wright of Knoxville, Tenn., today at the 54-hole stage of the Massachusetts open golf championship.

Wright, who started out trailing the leader, Byron Nelson, National open champion, by six strokes, carded a third round 73 to match Smith's total of 220 strokes. Smith's opening day rounds were a pair of 75's.

With about half of the third round field reported, Smith and Wright led Ted Bishop, Newton amateur, by a stroke. Bishop, who turned in rounds of 72-74 yesterday, had to be content with a 75 this morning.

Emil Massie of Fitchburg, and Francis Doyle, a capable Worcester amateur, were locked in a fourth place tie with 223 totals and two young professionals, Stan Parzich of Wilbraham, and John Thoren of Newton, followed them with 225 totals.

Thoren got off to a second place tie with Ben Loving of Springfield, three strokes behind the pace-setting Nelson, but wilted badly today scrambling around in 81. He opened with a one-under 69 yesterday and then added an afternoon 75.

Jordan Sold

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Phillies announce the outright sale of Baxter Jordan to the Baltimore Orioles in the International League.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

The Yankee Institution

The Yankees are known as a great organization because they gather the cream of baseball talent and win American League pennants and World Series crowns with more consistency than any other club in the history of the game. They have an outstanding field leader in Joe McCarthy, an efficient general manager in Ed Barrow and a minor league farm system, lorded over by George Weiss, which operates in the manner of a well-oiled machine.

But the greatness of the Yankees extends far beyond these visible accomplishments—deeper than is apparent in the standing of games won and lost—more penetrating than the home run and other offensive records stamped in the books. Beyond, even, their matchless ability to win games when the pressure is on—to beat back prospective contenders in a way that erases all thought of competition in the championship race. Under the existing situation, the race is all Yankee from the beginning.

Yankee Institution

However, as any Yankee player will tell you, there is much more to the club on the banks of the Harlem than meets the eye. To play under Joe McCarthy, to fight off the opposition beside Di Maggio, Rolfe and Dickey, to walk in out of the bull pen to help Gomez or Ruffing, is a thrill that only a Yankee can know. The word "institution" has been connected with numerous clubs and managers, but it truly belongs above the door of the New York clubhouse.

McCarthy, Dickey, Di Maggio and Gehrig could not teach you British parliamentary law or how to build bridges, but a stretch with this great gang leaves a player schooled in character-building qualities rivaling the work of the country's leading colleges. There are no cliques on the Yankees, no playing for averages, no second guessing of the manager. You doubt this? Well, why should there be? The McCarthy system has won three straight flags and World Series titles, and unquestionably is heading for No. 4. Why should any one ball player, with a brain in his head, question a strategy with this amazing record? If a player arrives in the Yankee family lacking the Yankee attitude—the common sense to adapt the Yankee harmony—McCarthy gets rid of him quick.

Pulling Together

No player ever wants to leave the Yanks. The money won by pennants is attractive, of course. But nowhere in baseball—the majors included—is there a greater bunch of fellows pulling together than those under McCarthy. They win because they have men with ability, yes. But they keep pushing because it is their desire to uphold the Yankee tradition; to win another game for Gomez, or Ruffing, or Pearson. There are no letdowns at the Stadium. If you cannot keep going at the pace set by Crosetti, Dickey and Henrich, you lose your job. Under this pressure, ordinary ball players become standouts and fit right in with the Yankee scheme.

One of McCarthy's family habits is personally notifying all men of their release or sale. Most clubs have the secretary or one of the coaches tell a player when he has been shipped to the minors. But not the Yankees. When a man goes, no matter what his previous status with the club — bull pen catcher or regular — McCarthy calls the departing warrior into his private room and passes along the news. Joe also gives sound reasons for the release, or trade, or sale. The player leaves with the feeling that he has been given a square deal—a Yankee deal.

Deshong Is Back

Although few players would probably admit it, we believe that all departed Yankee players hustle in new surroundings with the hope that some day McCarthy will call them back. That goes in the majors as well as the minors. Marse Joe has sent men away and brought them back from other big league outfits. Jimmy Deshong is one. And if anybody is interested in hearing the story of a happy warrior, get in touch with Deshong. He apparently was satisfied with Washington, with Manager Bucky Harris and Owner Clark Griffith. But there is only one Yankee family.

What brought this point to mind was the recent case of Lou Gehrig. Lou no longer can play first base and win games for the Yankees. Mechanically, he can be of no further use to McCarthy and the gang. No longer will his home run in the ninth shatter the opposition. And yet, by their own admission, there isn't a man on the New York club today who wouldn't do anything for Gehrig. He was one of the gang for better than 14 years and he always will be. Although through as a player, he still travels around the circuit with the team, and no doubt could continue to do so just as long as he wished. Some day, not too distant, Gehrig will find a permanent place in the Yankee outfit, possibly as a coach or manager, but not because he has proved his ability to coach or manage. Rather, because he has been a great member of a great outfit for a long time.

Ida Simmons No. 1 Again

WASHINGTON (AP)—For the fifth consecutive time, the National Duck Pin Bowling Congress has selected Ida Simmons of Norfolk, Va., as its No. 1 ranking duckpin bowler of the United States.

The Congress placed the Norfolk woman at the head of its list of the 10 best duckpin bowlers for the 1938-39 season.

The others on the list, in order of their listing, were:

Lorraine Gulli, Washington, D. C.; Katherine Vick, Norfolk; Naomi Zimmerman, Baltimore; Helen Randlett, Richmond, Va.; Ardrey Mullaney, Baltimore; Helen Currie, Hartford, Conn.; Ruth Zentz, Baltimore; Caroline Hiser, Hyattsville, Md., and Georgia Hays, Washington.

The Congress also announced its selection of a "supplementary second and third ten," as follows:

Lotta Janowitz, Baltimore; Alice Dlugo, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mildred Leonard, Bridgeport; Ethel Brewer, Baltimore; Mamie McDonnell, Thomaston, Conn.; Phyllis Willis, Richmond; Alice Lucas, Baltimore; Edna Brockwell, Richmond; Lucy Rose, Rosslyn, Va.; Olivia Schmidt, Richmond; Elizabeth Lieb and Jean White, both of Baltimore; Blanche Wooton, Rosslyn; Florence La Barr, Bridgeport; Mary Stapleton, Norfolk; Dorothy Lawson, Richmond; Frances Moroney, Hartford; Mae Sahlman, Baltimore; Christine Kirk, Bridgeport; Jane Mackie, Hartford, and Lois Clopton, Richmond.

Ten New England Golfers Qualify

HARTFORD, Conn., June 27 (AP)—Four golfers from Worcester, four from New Haven and two from Brockton, Mass., will represent New England in the National Public Links championship next month in Baltimore.

The 10 outshot a field of 53 from all sections of New England yesterday in the sectional qualifying round at the Keney Park Club, with Leo Hehir, young Worcester furniture salesman, leading the pack with 76-71—147.

Joseph Goldshinsky of New Haven was one stroke behind, while in third place was William Swederskas of Brockton who fired a 149. Art Gedney of New Haven and Fred Hill of Worcester tied for fourth with 150's. Tied for the next positions with 151's were Wilbur Wallace of Brockton, Bruno Pardee of New Haven and Tom Armstrong and Wallace Hellstrom, both of Worcester. The last qualifier was Lee Pardee of New Haven who had a 152.

Jerry Anderson, another Worcester ace, shot the only par 70 over the tricky course, but was disqualified on his second round for carrying 16 clubs.

Redskins on Tour

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—The Washington Redskins, professional football team, announce they will take the "longest trip ever undertaken by an athletic team within the borders of the United States."

From Aug. 2, when they leave the Capital, until their return Sept. 12, the Redskins will cover 7,539 miles without retracing any steps. They will train in Spokane, Wash., and play pre-season games in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Boston.

Statuesque

© S. P. Skilton

Helge Sivertsen, Oxford's giant Norwegian weight-putter, looks here as if he were posing for his picture. But he wasn't. For he had only just accomplished a mighty heave. And only the tensing of his neck muscles tells the tale.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Digging Their Way Down to the Early Southwest

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Archeologists in Their Teens An Approach to History

Girls of Sandia School, Armed With Picks, Delve Into Pueblo Life of Ancient Spanish Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Albuquerque, New Mexico

Bright-eyed, earnestly intent young girls in slacks and soft shirts, seeking to look back up the centuries through the ruins of an old pueblo, came upon the bones of an Indian who had shot his last arrow across a far mesa before the Rio Grande knew white men's boats or towns.

Excavation of the ancient skeleton marked high achievement for the archeology class of Sandia, a secondary school for girls at Albuquerque, New Mexico. It is the most important find since the leasing of the pueblo two years ago by the school for its archeology field work.

Archeology, both classroom and field work, is part of the senior course in history, and may also be taken by members of lower classes if they choose. All this instruction, especially the work at the "dig," stresses Spanish history and old Indian culture. Half a dozen students go out regularly once or twice a week under the supervision of the Sandia teacher of archeology and New Mexico backgrounds.

Advice From University

Important or unusual finds are referred for authoritative identification to the University of New Mexico which takes an active interest in Sandia's archeological work, advising, helping frequently with their excavations, and verifying whatever of interest the Sandia students take out of the ruins.

The girls whose ages average from fourteen to sixteen years, do all their own digging except the heaviest work, for which two Indians are employed. They wield shovels easily and efficiently, sift debris and identify structure and material. One member of the class has become so absorbed in the study of archeology that she plans to continue it next year at the University of New Mexico and perhaps beyond her university work.

Alameda Pueblo, affectionately and practically known to Sandia school as "the dig," was at the height of its prosperity when Francisco Vasques Coronado rode north under guard of an invincible host in search of the seven golden cities of Cibola. At that time it was a thriving trade center with a population of not less than five thousand.

Professional Marking

The type of structure is that of the pueblo community house of puddled adobe. Different rooms are plainly marked in the Sandia excavations, by their old partitions, sometimes unbroken, more often fragmentary. Four rooms have been found intact with fireplaces of adobe and lava built into the middle of the walls instead of across the corners as in more recent adobe houses. The partition walls of the four rooms are standing.

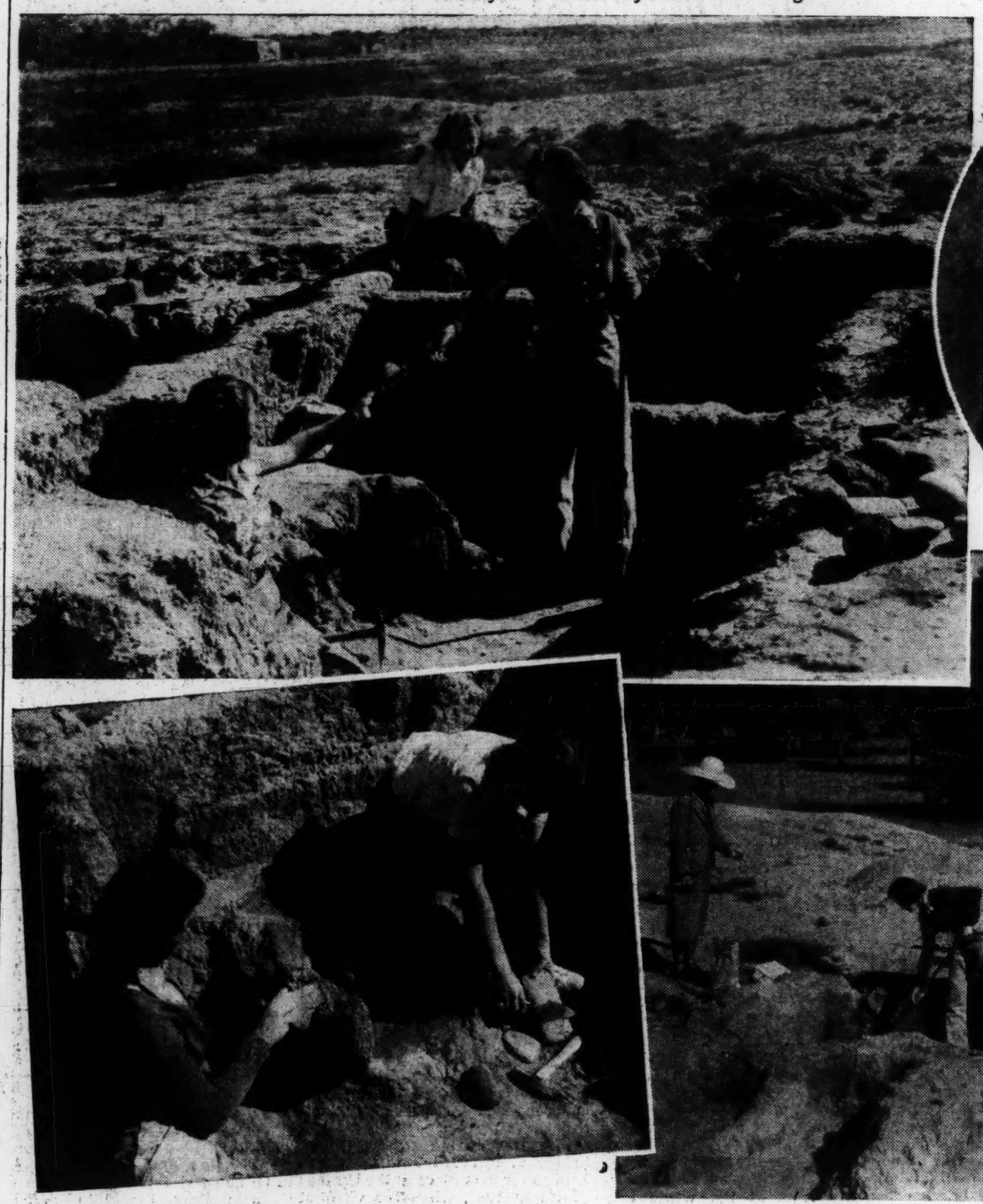
The complete skeleton found in the pueblo is that of a man of medium height and, according to the archeology department of the University of New Mexico, was an Indian about forty years old. He may have lived his short span of life when Alameda Pueblo, supposed to date back to 1200 A. D., still was young. Or he may have watched with wide wondering eyes when Coronado rode that way with his spectacular army and gaily caparisoned Arabian horses.

Bone Implements

In addition to the skeleton and the four rooms with their standing walls and fireplaces, the Sandia students have dug out of the centuries-old pueblo quantities of pottery, much of it broken; crumbling walls and ruined fireplaces, clay pipes, bone beads, bone awls, grinding stones, bird points, pot polishers, and floor polishers.

The pueblo is located about six miles northwest of Albuquerque and three miles south of the village of Alameda at the foot of the sand hills. The half-mile stretch of road from the Rio Grande to the ruins runs between fertile fields and beautiful old cottonwood trees. Two miles beyond is a small range of extinct volcanoes.

Nothing of the pueblo is now left standing above ground but a few remnants of crumbling walls. It is believed to have been abandoned not long after Coronado gave up his search for gold and marched with his weary ragged little army back to Mexico.



Laura Gilpin, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Girls of Sandia School in Albuquerque, New Mexico, at their "dig" and hard at work. The school has leased the Alameda Pueblo, and students of Spanish and old Indian culture go out regularly under the supervision of a teacher, for first-hand experience in archeology. 1. Here they are seen with some of the potsherds they have uncovered. An old pueblo fireplace is shown between the two girls in front. 2. Her shadow indicates the brilliance of the sunlight. She has been brushing earth from a piece of pottery. 3. Cleaning out the fireplace and stone artifacts found near by. 4. Digging in the ruins of the Alameda Pueblo, the teacher (at left) directing the work.

Heard by Our Graduates

"The fact that a lad has had a special advantage may lead him to think that he can command special social consideration. I am glad to say, according to my observations in most colleges, he can't. He is going to meet the stiffest kind of competition from farmers' sons, barbers' sons, mechanics' sons and every other kind of sons. That is the kind of world he is going to live in not only in college but outside. And it is a grand world, in this America, a 'healsome' world, as Robert Burns would have said. . . ."

—President Dixon Ryan Fox of Union College to the graduating class of the Riverdale Country School.

Art Show That Looks Like Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The annual exhibition of the work of the students of the school of the Art Institute fills 10 galleries and seems very much liked by the public. It is a lively show, full of youth and snap and bright color, and with a good deal of variety. Much of the work is of professional quality, which is not surprising when one knows that a large percentage of the students have been working their way through school with brush and pencil, and that a considerable number have exhibited in national shows in Chicago and elsewhere.

This is particularly true of the section devoted to prints, where the lithographs easily take first honors. There is a keen interest in the contemporary scene and many of the prints have a fine sense of fun, as well as skillful execution to recommend them.

Emphasis On Design

Emphasis on design is conspicuous in all lines of work from the beginning of the first year. While it pervades the industrial projects and the typographic arts it even overflows into the advanced painting classes to their distinct advantage. There is greater evidence of a real feeling for pictorial design without its becoming too insistent or self-conscious.

The section of Industrial Art is the strongest in the history of the school. The exhibit which pleases the public most is a child's room with furniture of pine, frolicsome murals in outline and dishes and toys carried out at full scale. There are models for streamlined automobile bodies, architectural mouldings, furniture, and handblock-printed and stenciled fabrics for curtains and wall-coverings. There is the largest and most varied showing of ceramics since the department was established. Much of the pottery is wheel-thrown, and there is some very handsome polychrome decoration, and some amusing small scale sculpture in pottery.

Photography Also

The new department of photography adds its quota to the department of typographic arts of which it is a subdivision.

It used to be the established theory that work inside an art school could not have any possible relationship to work done after graduation. It is now clear that this vicious theory has been exploded. Students are earning part or all of their living in artistic pursuits before graduation, and there is no period of readjustment needed when they leave school.

Charles Fabens Kelley

An Ever Widening Circle of Friends

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Within the past few weeks many Round Tablers have been in to see your Chairman, and most of them have good news to tell of friends made through this column, and perhaps later actually seen or even visited. Today we lead off the meeting with word from a guest who has been keeping in touch with us in various ways for some time. —Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

England

Dear Chairman:

I'd like to take this opportunity of saying how I enjoy the Round Table.

It is quite ten years now since I had a letter in the Parent Column, which has brought me ever-unfolding good. The friends I made through that, and a second letter, are among the dearest ones I have. I have had the great pleasure of seeing several of them over here, and have met their pen friends, too. A friend in Australia and I both correspond with the same one in California, though we didn't know till the Australian was given my address by the Californian! Two other Australian friends were passed along to me by one in Indiana, and they all have met the first mentioned! The Indiana friend writes to one in New Zealand, whose Guernsey farm was taken over when they emigrated, by the brother of a friend of mine who lives in Leamington—two miles from my home And that's not the last of our "mixed-up-ness."

Two summers ago I had the pleasure of meeting a friend from Ohio, in Boston, and we sailed back to England together, where she had a year's teaching exchange. And did we have some good times in Stratford-on-Avon! Then at Christmas, she took me with her when she visited friends and relatives in Germany. Thus giving me a most wonderful opportunity of seeing that delightful country from the "inside," and again widening my circle of friendship.

Recently, she put me in touch with a teacher in Akron, Ohio, and the children in the school where I teach have had a good time getting letters and writing questions to send overseas. And so the circle widens, including more and more friends each time.

And we have another mutual friend in a Boston girl who is studying in London! (Miss) G. C.

♪ ♪ ♪

"To Take Us Lands Away"

California

Dear Chairman:

A hearty hello and best wishes from California.

Last month I visited the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco with two other girls. While there, we visited the Christian Science Building. It is a lovely building, so peaceful and quiet; I wished all Round Tablers could have been there with us.

It seems that wherever the Monitor is, there is peace. That is why these letters from young people all over the world expressing their ideas and ideals help to keep that peace uppermost in our thoughts, and, conversely, help keep our thoughts in peace.

Although I live about 186 miles from San Francisco, I should like to add my invitation to that of all others to you to attend the Fair. There is something there of interest to everyone from livestock exhibits to masterpieces by Rembrandt and Corot, to coal mines and oil-well exhibits.

I should like to hear from anyone, anywhere, as I love to write letters (as well as receive them). I have never been out of California, and I believe it would be very interesting to see how far one could travel through letters.

(Miss) M. E. S.

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Potatoes and Sunshine

Idaho

Dear Chairman:

It's a hello from sunny Idaho, the land of baked potatoes and Sun Valley.

I have gained so much from The Christian Science Monitor and the Youth Round Table that I felt I must write and express my appreciation.

In these troubled times the Monitor holds the key to the preservation of democracy and freedom of government. All through the Monitor is expressed the right kind of education and culture, and a spirit of friendship and unity with the people of the world. It is, indeed, a liberal education just to read this newspaper. It takes you to different colleges, and schools, and to anyone with a spirit of wanderlust it is a treasure-chest.

In a recent Youth Round Table was a letter from England and what they thought of America and Americans. This letter makes one stop and think. We in America are rather in the habit of taking our freedom, democracy, and advantages as a matter of course, as our right as Americans. This is the thought we are fighting in America. We are fighting to make our country realize that we have the priceless treasure of democracy, and how to lay the foundations to preserve it. Through the Youth Round Table you are fighting more than a good fight.

I have always admired the English and their customs. To me England represented our heritage. We really are at heart a great deal like the English, and why not? We came from England, our government was founded on the English government, our language is the same as England.'s. They call America the melting pot of the world, but we have an awfully strong dash of English in the pot.

I am greatly interested in the young people of other lands, and would like to correspond with anyone from any part of the world. I like letter writing, music, swimming, hiking, reading, and business.

(Miss) R. T.

♪ ♪ ♪

For More Language Study

England

Dear Chairman:

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the articles on the subject of learning foreign languages which appeared on the Education Page a few months ago. We all know how a smile can convey a friendly feeling, but getting to know young people of other nationalities needs more than an exchange of smiles. Let us therefore take advantage of those language classes which are held in our district, or rub up our knowledge through books borrowed from the public library, and let us not forget the translations which are published in the Monitor.

For the last six months I have had the interesting experience of corresponding in French with a German-speaking Swiss girl. If we had not learned French at school we could not have written to each other, for my friend's knowledge of English matches my small knowledge of German.

Wishing the Round Table continued success. (Miss O. F.)

♪ ♪ ♪

Miss F. speaks of learning languages. Those who really seek to make friends across national borders might accept as their obligation—as their passport—the responsibility of learning of some foreign language. There are all sorts of ways, nowadays, for doing so, and the courtesy to the other person, even if one does not speak his or her language fluently, is only one of many advantages. Or perhaps, as in Miss F.'s case, a third language may be common to both.

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

Not Personal, of Course!

An architectural whimsey: This quaint figure is over an entrance to the north wing of Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn. The photograph is from the lavishly illustrated fortieth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Schools, City of New York, "For All the Children."

A Schoolmaster's Creed

Brings Out Importance of Good Teachers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most of the thinkers in education are devoting themselves to the solving of educational problems, great or small, according to the scientific method. Their findings are of tremendous importance in bringing better techniques to the practical side of teaching. But teaching must be guided by a philosophy which will enable educators to chart their course according to sound and broad principles. At least the rudiments of such a philosophy are delightfully and richly given in "Creed of a Schoolmaster," by Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Headmaster of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $2.)

The book contains a series of nine essays relating to the problems or history of education. The chapter from which the volume gets its title discusses the characteristics of a successful teacher. Other chapters consider such problems as what to do for the scholastically superior student, what should schoolmasters really teach, and the transition from secondary school to college.

The chief point of Dr. Fuess's creed is that it is the teacher who is important and not methods or equipment, helpful as these latter may be. Get good teachers into classrooms, let them alone, and the problems of education will be solved satisfactorily for the students. How shall one recognize the able teacher? Is he a being apart from the rest of humanity? Not if he is a good teacher, implies Dr. Fuess. He illustrates this idea with the following anecdote:

"A leading Eastern headmaster was once escorting a guest over the grounds of his institution. When they returned to the inn, the head asked, 'What impressed you most about the school?' 'Well,' replied the visitor, 'I was struck by the fact that some of your staff looked as though they could earn a living in some other job.'"

They could be in another job, but they prefer to teach. They must feel the importance of their job and give their best to it. Furthermore, they must be familiar with their subject. They must have sincerity, trustworthiness, sympathy, tact, fairness. One ability, if they are to succeed, is the gift of inspiring confidence. And chief among their qualities must be the possession of a sense of humor.

Dr. Fuess defines education as "such an enlargement and intensification of a man's cultural resources as will enable him to solve his problems, to become a useful citizen, to serve his fellow men, and to gain his maximum share of durable, aesthetic, intellectual, and spiritual satisfactions." Thus he implies we should teach whatever we want. Only we shall keep ever in mind the fundamental aims of education. He would have us secure these through whatever courses shall be offered.

The book is delightfully written. Anecdotes dot the page. The style is clear. Humor carries the reader over any spots which might otherwise be dull. Not a great book, yet it gives one much to consider, and acquaints one with a fine gentleman. J. L. H.

Music Colony and Vacation With Credit Toward Mus. B.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On a beautiful old estate in East Brewster, on Cape Cod, a school of music that already has two strongly built years behind it, will open its doors this season in its permanent home. The Cape Cod Institute of Music, Mme. Martha Atwood-Baker, President, has secured the Crosby estate; and in the Crosby Mansion, a huge affair bearing the name "Tawasentha," lies as romantic a tale as clings to any old house in New England.

The story is too long for here, but in Eleanor Early's "And This Is Cape Cod!" (Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston) you may find it well told. Albert Crosby was a Cape Codder who went West with the Forty-Niners and made a lot of money. He married a girl from a pony burlesque and built a mansion in Chicago. Eventually, however, they moved to Brewster and built a huge house, into which they put an immense art collection and other possessions purchased abroad, together with all sorts of gifts from famous people. The interesting thing about the place is that Crosby had a love for the quaint little gray Cape Cod house of his birth, and when he built the huge "General Grant" mansion with its galleries and porches, its cupola and barns and outhouses, he built it around the little gray-roofed house. Since then many years have flowed by, and the fantastic collection of treasures has been dispersed. But the house is one of the most interesting ones on the Cape, and, according to Madame Atwood-Baker, ideally suited to its new use. It has been richly and beautifully furnished with genuine antiques, entirely done over, and made habitable for moderns.

Madame Atwood-Baker, founder and president of the Cape Cod Institute of Music, has collected what can only be described as a sumptuous staff. "I have had both good and bad teaching," she said, and because of this her dream is to teach students not only what to do but also what not to do. She seeks to open up before them music in all its richness, with its related arts, and her staff is chosen therefore from the fields of music, art, languages, the dance, English drama, fencing, and craftsman's jewelry. It is a music colony and summer camp of the arts rolled into one. Busy teachers of music, seeking to enrich their viewpoints and skills, will without doubt take advantage of this opportunity of combined work and restfulness; for the location near the water is alluring for summer, and in spite of work that must be done, nature hath charms.

At this writing, we have jubilant word from the school, through one of its well-known teachers, Robert Lawrence Weer, that it has just been accepted by the Massachusetts State Legislature as an accredited institution of music—which means that it may award the Degree of Bachelor of Music. Work taken there during the summer may therefore be done for regular credit, and be either accumulated toward a degree to be awarded by the Cape Cod Institute of Music or offered to other accredited institutions toward a degree elsewhere. T.

Southern Choral School

Choral directors from Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, South Carolina, and North Carolina have already registered for the Southern Choral School which will be held at Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, July 17-28. Prospects point toward an excellent attendance, according to Miss Grace Van Dyke More, of the music faculty, who is manager of the two weeks' session.

Featured prominently in the daily program will be two choral groups: one composed of 60 boys and girls ranging in ages from 10 to 13 years, and the other will be a group of 40 high school children. At the conclusion of the school the two groups will give a concert.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,000
Previous day's sales 502,290
1939 vol. to date 106,336,585
1938 vol. to date 108,525,798

Stock Market Moves Unevenly In Slow Trading

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Rallying power was feeble in today's stock market and leading issues exhibited ragged trends throughout.

An attempted opening advance failed to follow through and prices soon began to slip. There was a later recovery, but this too lacked support. Near the final hour mild irregularity was the rule. Dealings were slack the greater part of the time, with transfers for the five hours at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

Wall Street seemed highly confused over Washington developments including the action of the Senate in voting down the President's dollar devaluation authority, boosting the price of domestic silver and halting purchases of the foreign metal. While some considered these moves bullish marketwise, most inclined to go easy on the buying side in view of the fact the House might insist on backing up its previous approval of extending the Chief Executive's devaluing power which is to expire June 30.

Resistant stocks included Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, J. C. Penney, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, U. S. Rubber, and Westinghouse.

Backward were American Telephone, U. S. Gypsum, Anaconda, American Smelting, Eastman Kodak, Loft, and Air Reduction.

Hesitant in the curb were Aluminum of America, Aluminum, Ltd., N. Y. Honduras Rosario, and American Gas.

Bonds Give Ground

Most domestic bonds gave up a little ground in a quiet market today.

While it was assumed that financial circles were pleased over termination of the President's money devaluation powers, the federal loans showed no clear-cut reaction, being mixed with some losses running to 9-32ds and several gains to 4-32ds.

Corporates on the loss side near the final hour included Illinois Central 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68 and Walworth 4s, down fractions to around 1½.

Foreign loans lately under pressure rallied on light demand. Obligations of Italy, Germany and France moved up fractions to around a point.

Brokers Divided On Question Of Saturday Holidays

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Saturday holidays during July and August for upwards of 40,000 brokerage house employees were in doubt today as members of the New York Stock Exchange debated a five-day week for the vacation period, and possible lengthening of trading hours Mondays through Fridays.

Governors of the exchange have been sounding out members preliminary to making a decision tomorrow afternoon. Most New York City banks have decided to adopt the short week for the next two months.

Informal polls of sentiment among exchange members were said to have revealed a division of opinion. Leading the opposition, informed members said, are the big commission houses with numerous branches throughout the country which fear they would lose business without corresponding reduction in overhead expenses.

On the other hand, it was pointed out, the exchange membership is faced with a growing trend toward a five-day week, in finance as well as other sectors of business.

Action of the New York Curb and security exchanges outside of New York was expected to be influenced by the decision of the stock exchange.

As a compromise, brokers discussed longer trading sessions while the market is open. It was suggested another hour could be added to the session now runs from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., Eastern Daylight Time, either by opening earlier or closing later, or both.

The question of a five-day week has come before stock exchange members in midst of one of the quietest spells of trading in years. This has kept brokers keenly aware of the need of business to meet overhead expenses.

The issue, frequently discussed in recent years, was precipitated by the decision of New York City Clearing House banks to take advantage of a new state law making Saturday closings optional.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: A little buying seeped into the stock market today, apparently on unconfirmed rumors of an improvement in Anglo-Japanese relations in the Far East. Demand for British funds revived and trans-Atlantics edged up. Domestic rails added ¼ to ½ point and most kaffirs and base metals improved. Oils and rubbers drifted aimlessly. A handful of plus signs cropped out in the comparatively idle industrial group.

Paris: The Bourse steadied in late dealings today although turnover was still at a minimum. Rentes advanced 10 to 20 centimes and Bank of France gained 18 francs. Royal Dutch and Suez Canal were narrowly ahead.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.80a)	1	60½	60½	60½	−1¼
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¾
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	4	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	22	22	22	Jun26
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jun16
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	7	49½	48⅜	49	−1
1½	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	¾	¾	Jun21
10	6⅝	AlaskaJun(.65g)	5	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	3	¾	¾	¾	
12¾	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun26
14⅞	6½	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	7	6½	7	
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	6	6	6	− ⅛
19	9	Alleg pr pf	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jun24
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	5	16	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun23
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	167¼	166	167¼	Jun23
13½	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jun26
13⅝	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	23	8⅞	8½	8¾	
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	68	68	68	Jun20
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	20	33⅜	32¾	33½	+ ½
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
2⅜	1⅜	Amal Leather	10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Jun26
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	8	65	64⅞	65	− ½
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	18	18	18	− ½
32	16¾	Am Airlines	13	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ⅝
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	12	12	12	
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun23
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	3	39	38⅝	39	+ ¾
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	1	93½	93	93½	+ ½
178½	167⅜	Am Can pf (7)	2	174⅞	174⅞	174⅞	Jun24
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	12	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ¼
55	32	Am Car pf	3	38	36¾	38	Jun22
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	8	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ¼
115⅜	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jun21
124	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	123½	123½	123½	Jun26
83¾	51¼	Am Colortype	2	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	Jun26
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7	7	7	Jun22
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	9	9	8⅞	9	
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
6	4¾	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun14
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun26
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	15	15	15	− ¼
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	4	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	+ ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7	7	7	Jun22
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jun15
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	30	30	30	Jun24
51	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	1	50½	50¼	50½	
2⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun23
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun26
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	6	18	17¼	18	+ ½
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	51	50	50	Jun26
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	2	12⅝	12½	12½	
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	11	30	30	30	− ¼
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun 9
7	3⅝	Am Power & L	20	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	1	39	39	39	Jun26
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	1	33	33	33	−1
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	28	12⅜	12	12¼	+ ¼
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	8	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	2	55¼	54½	54½	−1
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun23
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅛
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	28	41¾	40	41½	+ ⅝
140	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	139½	139	139½	− ¾
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	− ½
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	9	23¼	22⅝	23¼	− ⅛
13¼	8¼	Am Stores	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	2	11	11	11	Jun26
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	17	16½	17	+ ¾
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	Jun26
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅝
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	9	160	159⅛	160	
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	5	82	81¾	81¾	− ¼
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	8	83½	83⅛	83¼	
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150¼	150¼	150¼	Jun26
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Jun26
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	18	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	85	84	84	Jun20
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ¼
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	34½	34	34½	+ ⅞
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	4	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	52	23½	23	23½	+ ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	39	39	39	Jun22
24⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	11	24	23¼	24	+ ¾
15⅜	8¾	Andes Copper	1	10	10	10	Jun17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
28½	21	Areh-D-M (½g)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jun26
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Jun24
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	8	4	4	4	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	38	38	38	Jun26
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	6	37⅞	37	37⅞	− ⅛
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jun26
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ¼
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	14	8	7¾	8	− ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	−3
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59	59	59	Jun23
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun22
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	27	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ½
71	51⅞	Atch T & SF pf	1	58	58	58	Jun26
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	3	17⅜	17	17	
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y29
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun19
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	7	20⅝	20¼	20¼	− ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun22
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	9	8	8	8	
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46	46	46	
66¾	50⅝	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jun26
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun20
4⅝	2	Auburn Auto	3	2	2	2	Jun24
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun23
8⅞	3⅞	Aviation Corp	76	4	4	4	+ ⅛
		B					
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	13	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	10	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun21
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jun26
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	8	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
23½	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	− ⅛
102⅛	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	Jun22
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	Jun24
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	24	22¾	22	22½	+ ⅛
21¼	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	7	20½	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
54¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	5	52½	52½	52½	
57½	46	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	47	47	47	Jun24
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	38	55½	54	55⅜	+1⅛
18	13½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun26
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	− ¾
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	3	21	20	20	Jun26
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	− ⅜
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	23	21	20¼	20⅞	− ⅛
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(½g)	4	21⅛	21	21	Jun26
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	5	21½	21¼	21½	− ⅝
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	20	21	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	5	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅜
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jun20
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Jun26
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	3	7	7	7	Jun26
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	1	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	14	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ¼
40	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38½	38½	38½	+1½
50	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	11	49	49	49	Jun26
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ¼
10½	5½	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	7	9¾	9¾	9¾	− ¼
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	9	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	6	40⅜	40	40	− ¾
24⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un Gas ¼g	1	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jun23
15¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	12	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	1	8⅛	8	8	− ½
8	4	Budd Mfg	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	17	4	3⅞	4	
30	16	Bullard Co	1	18	18	18	− ¼
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	− ½
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	4	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅜
18¾	11¼	Burr Add (.20g)	10	12⅝	12½	12½	− ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1½	1½	1½	
9½	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
4¼	2⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	19	9½	8⅜	9½	+ ⅞
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	1	13	13	13	Jun26
		C					
20⅜	13¼	Calif Packing	9	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
52⅛	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Jun26
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1	1	1	+ ⅛
8⅜	5	Calumet & Hec	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	8	17¼	17	17⅛	− ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jun21
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅜
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	15	15	15	Jun26
3⅞	2½	Car & Gen (.10g)	2	2½	2½	2½	
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	76½	75	76½	+1½
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	8	44¼	43⅜	43⅜	− ⅛
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jun23
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	60	22½	20¾	22½	+1¼
19½	10	Celotex Corp	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	20	20	20	− ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	3	3	3	− ⅛
9½	4	Cent R R N J	1	5	5	5	M'y17
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun21
5½	3½	Century Rib M	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	12	36	35⅜	35¾	− ½
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	6	7½	7¼	7¼	− ¼
30	18⅜	Champ Pap & F	3	18½	18½	18½	Jun26
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun23
48⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	14	32½	32	32½	+ ¼
94	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	95½	95	95	+1
25⅛	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	4	20⅝	20½	20⅛	Jun26
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun21
1	⅛	Chi & N West	24	½	½	½	
3½	1½	Chi & N West pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun26
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun24
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun26
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	¼	¼	¼	− ⅛
1½	½	Chi M S P&P pf	5	⅝	½	½	Jun26
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅝
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	35	35	35	Jun22
48¼	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jun22
¾	¼	Chi, Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun21
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1½	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun26
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11	11	11	Jun26
13⅛	7	Childs Co	5	9¼	9	9	− ¼
85¼	53⅜	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	96	70½	68½	70⅜	+1¾
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	3	11⅜	11¼	11¼	− ¼
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Jun22
26	15	ClarkEquip(1¼g)	2	18½	18	18	− ¾
29½	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	2	24	23¾	23⅝	− ⅜
60⅛	36½	ClimaxMol(1.20)	4	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ½
31¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(½g)	10	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅜
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	1	125½	125½	125½	−1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	Jun22
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	17	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
106	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	− ⅜
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
23¾	11⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun24
20⅜	14	Col Br A (.60g)	4	19⅜	19	19	Jun26
20⅜	14	Col Br B (.60g)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jun26
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	7	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	87	87	87	+ ⅞
15⅝	7⅜	C Pic vtc(21¼%f)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun26
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jun 9
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	2	89½	89⅛	89⅛	+ ⅛
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	5	45	44¾	44⅞	− ⅛
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	108	108	108	Jun21
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	49½	49½	49½	− ¼
110½	106	Coml Tcvpf(4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun21
13¾	9⅜	Coml Solvents	9	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
65	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	7	63	61½	63	
29¾	25⅝	Com'th Ed (.80g)	42	29½	29¼	29¼	− ¼
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun22
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	7	23½	23	23	− ⅛
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	7	7	7	Jun16
25½	18⅛	Consol Aircraft	8	19⅛	18½	19	− ⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun13
35	27	Cons Edison (3)	29	30½	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	2	107⅜	107¼	107⅜	+ ¼
21⅜	11¼	Consol Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(½k)	1	9½	9½	9½	− ⅜
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	3	6½	6½	6½	
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	8	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Con R R Cuba pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun22
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	2	2	2	Jun19
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun24
100⅛	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	99¼	99	99	− ⅛
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	1	10	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
22½	11½	Cont Bak A	19	15⅛	14⅜	15	
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	14	38	36¾	37¼	− ⅜
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	114	114	114	Jun20
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	6	6½	6	6	− ⅜
36⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	13	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
31½	21⅛	Cont Oil D (½g)	12	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅛
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (½g)	1	21	21	21	Jun24
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	11	64¾	64	64½	
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	173	173	173	−2
6⅝	3⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	14	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
38	21	Crane Co	14	22¼	22	22	− ⅛
110	93	Cranè cv pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jun23
31¾	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	2	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
13	7⅛	Crosley Corp	12	11⅜	11	11⅜	Jun24
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	5	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ¼
40¼	35	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	36	36	36	M'y23
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jun22
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (3⅜g)	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
47¾	24½	Crucible Steel	3	28	27⅜	28	+ ¼
96	65	Crucible Steel pf	1	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	Jun26
5	3	Cuban-Am Sug	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
16	10⅜	Cudahy Pack	9	12	11¾	12	Jun20
6¼	3⅞	Curtis Publish	1	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
48	38	Curtis P pf (¾k)	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
7½	4½	Curtiss-Wright	15	5⅛	5	5	
28⅛	19¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Curtailment Pact Spurs Print Cloth Buying; Prices Up

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmadge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 27,—Formal announcement last week that 98 per cent of the print cloth mills had agreed to curtail production at least 25 per cent during the third quarter served to stiffen the entire cotton gray goods market. Buying increased sharply and prices advanced all along the line so that most print cloth and sheeting constructions were an eighth to a quarter higher at the close of the week.

Follows Slump

The revival came after an incipient slump had set in following awarding of large Government contracts for cotton gray goods. Some of the unsuccessful bidders had been attempting to resell some of the yardage they had engaged when they expected to supply the Government needs. Resale offerings at lower prices than first hands quoted tended to weaken the price structure of the market, but when the curtailment announcement came second-hand offerings were immediately withdrawn and prices snapped back strongly.

More attention is being drawn to the prospect of higher production costs resulting from prospects of a 32½ cent minimum wage. Public hearings this week in Washington developed strong industry sentiment in favor of the 32½ cents an hour floor for cotton mill wages throughout the nation, but a series of hearings in Atlanta this week promises vigorous objection to the 32½ cent figure, and a drive for a lower bottom for southern mills.

The biggest volume of orders this week centered on the sheeting constructions. Bag makers discovered that July production of the sheeting mills has been sold much more closely than they had expected and they rushed in to cover their summer requirements without further delay at the best prices they could find. Converters, too, came into the market later in the week and engaged sizable quantities of sheetings and also of print cloths

Return to May Levels

Print cloths sold in good volume, and prices recovered most of the ground lost since early May. The 39-inch, 4-yard, 80 squares brought 6⅛ cents and later 6¼ cents, after some previous sales had been put through at 6 cents flat.

There was activity in 39-inch, 4.75-yard, 68x72s at 5⅛ cents and some mills asked 5¼ cents. The price on 38½-inch, 5.35-yard, 64x60s was 4½ cents. Good-sized sales of 38½-inch, 6.25-yard, 60x48s were made at 4½ cents, while the 38½-inch, 8.20-yard, 44x40s went at 3 cents and later at 3⅛ cents.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Puly	.70	.71¼	.70	.71¼	+.01¾
Sept.	.70⅝	.72	.70⅝	.71⅞	+.01½
Dec.	.72⅛	.73⅛	.72⅛	.73⅛	+.01½
	Corn				
July	.47⅝	.47⅞	.47½	.47½	
Sept.	.49¼	.49½	.49¼	.49¼	+.00⅛
Dec.	.50	.50⅜	.50	.50¼	+.00⅜
	Oats				
Sept.	.29⅞	.30⅜	.29¾	.30½	+.00⅞
	Rye				
July	.45¾	.45¾	.45¼	.45¼	+.00½
Sept.	.47⅛	.47⅜	.47	.47⅛	+.00½
Dec.	.49⅛	.49⅝	.48⅝	.49	+.00⅜

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	11.13	11.20	11.04	11.18	+.14
Dec.	11.40	11.50	11.33	11.50	+.18

New York

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅜s '43-'40 June	103.16	103.14	103.16
5 3¼s '45-'43	110.22	110.22	110.22
2 3¼s '46-'44	111.12	111.12	111.12
2 4s '54-'44	116.17	116.14	116.14
3 2¾s '47-'45	109.26	109.25	109.25
1 2½s '45	109.4	109.4	109.4
8 3¾s '56-'46	116.4	116.1	116.1
1 3s '48-'46	111.21	111.21	111.21
12 4¼s '52-'47	122.2	122.1	122.2
3 3⅛s '52-'49	113.15	113.15	113.15
2 2½s '53-'49	106.31	106.31	106.31
35 2¾s '54-'51	108.29	108.25	108.25
5 3s '55-'51	111.31	111.28	111.28
7 2¾s '60-'55	109.11	109.8	109.8
5 2¾s '59-'56	108.2	108.2	108.2
5 2¾s '63-'58	107.23	107.23	107.23
1 2¾s '65-'60	107.22	107.22	107.22

Home Owners Loan

1 2¾s '49-'39	100.6	100.6	100.6
1 3s '52-'44	109.7	109.7	109.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	66	66	66
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100	100	100
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	94½	94⅛	94½
5 Am & For P5s 2030	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
6 Am T & T 5½s '43	111 9-32	111¼	111¼
8 Am T & T 3¼s '66	109⅞	109¼	109¼
6 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109¾	109½	109½
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	36⅛	36	36
2 Arm Del 4s 57	100	99¾	100
6 Arm Del 4s 55	100	99¾	100
29 AT&SF 4s 95	110¾	110½	110¾
2 AT&SF aj 4s 96	93¼	93¼	93¼
5 AT&SF 4s 105-55	99	98⅞	98⅞
47 AT&SF 4½s 48	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝
14 AT&SF Sh L 4s58	111½	111½	111½
103 A C Line 1st4s 52	83	82¼	82¼
5 ACL cv 4½s 52	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	33	33	33
3 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	105	105
1 B&O fg 6s 95	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 B&O 1st 5s 48	53⅞	53½	53⅞
1 B&O 4½s ctf 60	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
5 B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	10½	10⅛	10½
7 B&O 1st 4s 48	53½	53	53½
8 B&O 5s S W 50	41	40½	40½
1 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	105	105	105
1 Bell TPa 5s 48	118½	118½	118½
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	134⅛	134⅛	134⅛
5 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
26 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	104¼	104	104
10 Beth Stl 3½s 52	100¾	100½	100½
5 Boston&Me 5s 67	31½	31	31¼
2 Boston&Me 5s 55	32¾	32¼	32¼
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110	109⅝	109⅝
19 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	76¾	76	76
3 Bkly UnElist 5s 50	85	84¾	84¾
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	112	111⅞	112
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	95	94½	94½
13 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
1 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	110½	110½	110½
1 Buf R&P 4½s 57	31¾	31½	31½
4 Bush Term 5s '55	37	37	37
15 Cal Ore&Pow 4s '66	101⅜	101	101
5 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	120½	120⅛	120½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116½	116½	116½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	123½	123½	123½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
9 Can Pac 5s '54	92⅞	92¾	92½
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
11 Can Pac 4s perp	74⅜	74	74¼
1 Celotex 4½s '47ww	88½	88½	88½
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	72	72	72
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s 51	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	46	45½	45½
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68¼	68⅛	68⅛
6 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	13½	13½	13½
4 C&O 3½s '96D	99⅝	99½	99Z
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
8 Chi & Alton 3s '49	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
7 CB&Q rfg 5s '72A	94½	94½	94½
9 CB&Q 4½s '77	88½	88	88
7 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
9 CB&Q 4s III '49	103	102⅝	102⅝
12 CB&Q 1½s III '49	100½	100¼	100¼
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17	16½	17
9 Chic Gt West 4s '59	18¾	18⅜	18⅜
5 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6⅞	6¾	6¾
16 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅛	2	2
1 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000 reg	1½	1½	1½
10 CM&SP 4½s '88E	24	24	24
35 CM&SP gen 4s '89	23¾	23½	23½
5 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	13½	13½	13½
12 Chi&NWcv3¾s'49	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
5 Chi & NW 3½s '87	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 CRI&P 4½s '52A	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6	6	6
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	110¼	109¾	110¼
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	66	66	66
1 ClevElecIll3¾s'65	107½	107½	107½
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
1 ClevUnTerm5½s '72	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	84	83⅞	84
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝
2 Col & So 4½s '80	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
14 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103	102¾	102⅞
10 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103	102⅞	103
3 Col Rv PaL 4s '65	109	109	109
5 Coml Credit 5s'51	104½	104¼	104¼
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110	109¾	109¾
95 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	117¾	116¾	117⅛
1 Conn R&L4½s '51st	109	109	109
22 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
9 Con Edis 3¼s '58	106½	106	106½
8 Con Edis 3½s '58	109⅛	108⅞	109⅛
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	106½	106½	106½
11 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¾	104¼	104¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
9 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107¾	107½	107¾
5 Container 5s '43	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	108¼	108	108¼
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34	34	34
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	41	41	41
28 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	55½	55	55¼
2 Del P&L 4¼s'69	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 D&RG 4½s '36	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 D&RG 4s '36	9	8¾	9
2 D&RGW 5s '55ZAsd	3⅛	3⅛	2½
3 D&RG West 5s '78	5½	5½	5½
3 Det T Tun 4½s '61	102	102	102
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109½	109½	109½
7 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108¼	108	108¼
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 F'banks Morse4s'56	106¾	106¾	106¾
12 Ftone T&R 3½s'48	105½	105	105
6 Fla E Cst 5s '74	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	57¾	57¾	57¾
25 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	62¼	62¼	62¼
10 Goodrich 4¼s 56	104⅛	103¾	104
20 Goodrich 6s 45	103 15-32	103 15-32	103 15-32
12 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	94	94	94
10 Gt Nor 5s 73	88⅜	88	88
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96	96	96

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	−.43	−.18	+.10
Today's close*	135.52	27.45	23.55
Monday close	135.09	27.27	23.45
1939 High	154.85	34.33	26.52
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Gulf M&N 5s 50	76	76	76
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	95	95	95
5 Gulf St Util 4s 66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	53½	53½	53½
1 Housatonic 5s 37	31¾	31¾	31¾
10 Hudson Coal 5s62A	34½	34¼	34½
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	48	48	48
8 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14	14	14
9 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	110½	110½	110½
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	49¾	49¾	49¾
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	51	50¾	50¾
20 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44½	43⅝	44
3 Ill Cen 5s 55	58½	58½	58½
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	49½	49¼	49¼
1 IS&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43¾	43¾	43¾
5 Ill Steel 4½s 40	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	108½	108⅜	108½
12 Interb R Tr 7s 32	58	56	56½
28 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	58¼	56	56½
4 Interb RTr rfg 5s66ct	55	55	55
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	2	2	2
1 Int Gt Nor 1t 6s52	12	12	12
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
4 Int Mer Mar26s 41	56	56	56
6 Int Paper 5s 47	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
6 Int T&T 4½s 52	62	61½	61½
3 Int T&T 5s 55	65¼	65	65¼
1 JonesLaughSt4¼s61	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
9 KCFtS & Men 4s36	25½	25½	25½
2 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	25	25	25
2 K C South 3s '50	67¾	67¾	67¾
8 K C Term 4s 60	109	108¾	109
2 Kans G & E 4½s '80	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Keith (B F) 6s '46	99½	99½	99½
3 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	105	105	105
3 Kresge Found 3½s '47	103½	103½	103½
1 Las Gas 6s '42A	45	45	45
2 Las Gas 5½s '53	56¼	56	56¼
2 Las Gas 5½s '60D	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	88½	88½	88½
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	57½	57½	57½
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '43 st	38	38	38
4 Lth Val Term 5s '41	56	54⅝	54⅛
25 Liggett & M 7s '44	129½	129½	129½
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛
6 Loews 3½s '46	103⅛	103	103
2 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	109	109	109
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	128¼	128¼	128¼
1 Lou Gas&El 5s'60 B	96¾	96¾	96¾
6 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90½	90½	90½
8 Louis & N un 4s '40	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 L&N 3¾s 2003	106½	106½	106½
1 L&N Pad&M 4s '46	100½	100½	100½
273 Manhat Ry 4s '90	59	57¾	58
16 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	55¾	53¾	54⅛
4 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	32¼	32	32¼
3 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
18 Met Ed 4½s '68	110	109½	110⅛
7 Met Edis Gas 4s '63	101½	101½	101½
1 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	12	12	12
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	22½	22½	22½
23 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	7⅝	7½	7½
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	2⅛	2	2
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	15¼	15½	15½
26 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	15¾	15½	15½
7 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
14 Mo Pac 5s '81 J	15½	15½	15½
15 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
8 Mob & Oh 's '38	27½	27¼	27½
5 Mob & O 4½s '77	24¾	24	24¾
4 MonWPaPbSv 4½s '60	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 MonWPaPb Sv 5s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
26 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	100¾	100½	100½
3 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	41	40½	40½
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	106	105½	105½
3 NiRRMex4½s26ads	⅞	⅞	⅞
9 Nt RRMex 4s'51asd	1½	1½	1½
16 Natl St 3s '65	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	127½	127½	127½
8 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	106¼	106	106
1 N O Pub Sv 5S B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 N Orl&NE 4½s '52	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
10 NYC rfg 5s '2013	52⅝	52½	52½
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47¼	47¼	47¼
2 NYC 3¾s '98	55¾	55¾	55¾
1 NYC 3¾s '48	75½	75½	75½
16 NYC cv 3¾s'52	58	57	57
7 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	47¼	46¾	46¾
2 NYC&HR 4s '42	73¾	73¾	73¾
26 NYC&HR 3½s '97	78⅝	78⅛	78⅛
7 NYChcStL 5½s '74 A	55½	55	55⅛
7 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	47¼	47	47
5 NY Conn RR 5s '53	106⅜	106½	106½
10 NY Conn RR 4½s 53	105	105	105
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	50½	50¼	50¼
21 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13⅜	13½	13½
15 NYNH&H 4½s'67	14	14	14
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	12	12	12
2 NYNH&H 4s '57	5	5	5
3 NYNH&H 3½s '54	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	11	11	11
1 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	6½	6½	6½
7 NY O & W gen 4s '55	3⅛	3	3
8 NY Ry 6s '58 st	107⅛	107	107⅛
2 NY & R as 6s '51A	104½	104½	104½
9 NY Steam 3½s '63	106⅞	106¾	106¾
4 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 NY S&W Term 5s '43	35	35	35
2 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	2½	2½	2½
2 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	9½	9½	9½
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	10	10	10
5 Norf & W 4s '96	123¼	123¼	123⅛
5 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	105	104¾	104¾
2 Nor Pac 4s 2047	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
10 Nor Pac 4s 2047	43½	43⅛	43⅛
1 Nor Pac s '97	67¾	67⅞	67⅞
19 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¼	42	42¼
8 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109⅞	109½	109½
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108¼	108¼	108¼
7 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108	108	108
7 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝
13 Ohio Ed&E 3¼s '66	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	75¼	75	75
2 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	110¾	110¾	110¾
25 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112¾	112	112
1 Para Pict 6s '55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Pen Co 3½s '41 B	103	103	103
3 Pen Co 4s '63	104	104	104
4 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
12 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106¼	106	106
18 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Pen RR 4½s 'deb '70	83⅞	83⅜	83¾
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	96	95	95
6 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
5 Pen RR 4s '48	112½	112⅜	112½
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
11 Pen RR 3¼s '52	80⅞	80½	80⅞
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	62½	62½	62½
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	59	59	59
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109½	109½	109½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 PhilBald&W 4½s '77C	107¾	107¾	107¾
28 Phila Co 5s '67	105	104⅝	105
1 Phil Elc 3½s '67	110½	110½	110½
1 Phillips Pet 3s '48	108½	108½	108½
1 Ph Read C&I 3s '73	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 PCC & SL 5s '70A	104¾	104¾	104¾
21 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	72⅝	72⅜	72½
20 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	14½	14	14½
6 Prov Sec 4s '57	2	2	2
10 Pub Svc Nor Ill3½s'68	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 Purity Bak 5s '48	104	104	104
6 Radio Keith 6s '41	66	66	66
4 Readg 4½s '97 A	71¼	70½	70½
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	56½	56½	56½
6 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Republic Steel 4½s '61	91	90¼	90¼
3 Republic Steel 4½s '56	92⅞	91¾	91¾
3 Rio Gr West 2st 4s '39	32½	32½	32½
2 RI Ark & La 4½s '34	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
2 Safeway Strs 4s '47	108¼	108	108
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	107	107	107
2 St L&M&S&R&G 4s'33	59	59	59
2 St L Peo&NW 5s '48	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
3 St L S F 5s '50 B	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
9 St L SF 4s '50 A	8¼	8	8
3 St L SF 4s '50 A ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 St L SW 1st 4s '89	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
1 St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	116	116	116
103 Seab A L cn 6s '45	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
45 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5	4¾	5
1 Shell Un 3½s '51	103	103	103
4 Simmons cv 4s '52	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
15 SVO3½s'50 102 21-32	102 21-32	102 21-32	
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106½	106½	106½
4 Sou Pac 4½s '68	43	42½	42½
20 Sou Pac 4½s '81	41¾	41	41⅜
35 So Pac 4½s '69	42	41¼	41⅜
3 So Pac rfg 4s '55	63¼	62⅞	62⅞
4 So Pac clt 4s '49	43¾	43	43
7 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	46	45½	45½
12 South Ry 6½s '56	73	72⅞	72⅞
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	67¾	67⅞	67¾
9 South Ry gen 4s '56	52¼	51¾	52
31 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	110½	110½	110½
2 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	108	108	108
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	16	16	16
1 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	106¼	106	106
30 StandOilNJ2¾s'53	106½	106	106
8 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	106½	106¼	106¼
1 T RR A St L 5s '44	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
6 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105⅞	105	105
8 Tex Corp 3s '59	105	104⅝	104⅝
188 Tex Pac 1st 5s 2000	118⅜	118½	118½
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	84½	84½	84½
1 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	85	85	85
8 Third Ave aj 5s '60	9½	9	9
5 Third Ave 4s '60	44	44	44
1 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	107	107	107
7 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
9 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114⅛	114	114⅛
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108¾	108½	108½
7 Un Pac 3½s '71	100	100	100
9 Un Pac 3½s 70	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
3 Unit Drug 5s 53	78½	78¼	78¼
2 UnRys StL 4s 34	30	30	30
12 US Steel 3¼s '48	106	105⅞	106
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	100¾	100½	100½
9 Va El &Pow 3½s 68	109	108⅞	109
2 Va & SW cn 5s 58	55¾	55¾	55¾
10 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	109	109	109
17 Wabash 1t 5s 39	39¾	39	39
15 Wabash 5s 80 D	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Walwrth 4s 55	69⅝	68¼	68¼
15 Warner Bros 6s '48	89¼	88⅝	89¼
4 Warren Bros 6s 41	41	41	41
3 Westn Md 4s 52	83½	83⅛	83⅛
1 Western Un 5s 51	64½	64½	64½
11 Western Un 5s 60	64¼	64	64⅛
3 Wilkes B&E 5s 42	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
6 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105	105	105
1 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	93	93	93
4 Wis Pub Svc 4s 61	109	108¾	108¾
15 Youngst Sh&T 5s 48	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Youngst S & A 4s 48	103¾	103⅝	103⅝

Foreign Bonds

3 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	43½	43½	43½
5 Antioquia 7s '45	14¼	14¼	14¼
4 Antioquia 8s '46D	14¼	14¼	14¼
23 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	79⅜	78⅞	79¼
14 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	79⅜	79	79
11 Argentine 4½s '48	94	93⅝	93⅝
5 Argentine 4½s '71	87⅞	87¾	87⅞
3 Australia 5s '55	98½	98⅜	98⅜
2 Australia 5s '57	98½	98½	98½
12 Australia 4½s '56	93	93	93
1 Bavaria 6½s '45	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Belgium 7s '55	112¼	112¼	112¼
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Commerce and Finance

Minimum Wage Seen Both Benefit and Detriment to the South

Business and Industry

Bethlehem Steel $25,000,000 Bond Issue Is Offered

A $25,000,000 issue of Bethlehem Steel Corporation consolidated mortgage 20-year sinking fund 3¼ per cent bonds, series F, due July 1, 1959, is being offered to the public at 99 per cent and accrued interest. The offering is being made through a list of underwriters headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Smith, Barney & Co., and Mellon Securities Corporation.

The financing represents the achievement of a goal in the company's program of debt consolidation and simplification. Net proceeds of the financing will be paid by the corporation to Bethlehem Steel Company (Pa.), a wholly-owned subsidiary, to be used as follows: $21,400,000 to replace in part the amount by which the company's working capital has been reduced incident to the retirement of its first lien and refunding mortgage bonds and of the first consolidated mortgage bonds of Lackawanna Steel Company; and the balance to provide for additions and betterments to properties or to provide additional working capital to finance inventories and receivables.

As a result of the retirement of these two bond issues and the satisfaction of the mortgages under which they were issued, and the cancellation of $44,006,000 Bethlehem Steel Company (Pa.) purchase money and improvement mortgage bonds, pledged under the consolidated mortgage, and the satisfaction of the purchase money and improvement mortgage, the consolidated mortgage of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, created in 1918, has been advanced to the position of a first lien on substantially all the properties of the corporation and its subsidiaries.

In addition to the three firms who will act as managers of the public offering the list of underwriters includes the following: Harriman Ripley & Co. Incorporated; The First Boston Corporation; Union Securities Corporation; G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Lee Higginson Corporation; Lehman Brothers; Dean Witter & Co.; Clark Dodge & Co.; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Hallgarten & Co.; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; W. E. Hutton & Co.; White, Weld & Co.; Parrish & Co.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Dillon, Read & Co.

Brown & Sharpe Offering

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Public offering is being made today of a block of 34,000 shares of capital stock of Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., distributed by Lee Higginson Corp., at $99.50 per share.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 21

For Freer Economy

By a Staff Artist

Dr. L. J. A. Trip
President of the Netherlands Bank and former Head of the Bank for International Settlements.

Foreign Holdings Of U. S. Securities Cut $11,944,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Treasury statement showed that foreigners reduced their holdings of American securities by $11,944,000 during March, compared with an increase of $11,178,000 in February.

This change possibly reflected an informal embargo placed by the British Government on the movement of British investment funds out of that country. In February, before Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had asked Britons to keep their capital at home, the British were the major buyers of American securities. But in March their net sales totaled $10,161,000.

Investors of Canada, Germany and the Far East also sold, while purchases were made by The Netherlands, Switzerland, and Latin America.

Considering all forms of capital movement, however, a net total of $148,698,000 of foreign capital moved into the country in March. Foreigners put $150,081,000 into American bank deposits, and $5,166,000 into American brokerage balances, and also sent $5,395,000 here to repurchase foreign securities formerly owned by Americans.

For the first quarter of 1939, a total of $355,472,000 of foreign capital was moved here, including $332,676,000 of banking balances, $16,353,000 in brokerage balances and $36,690,000 in repurchases of foreign securities held here. This was offset by withdrawal of $30,247,000 from former foreign investments in American securities. Besides March, January also was a month of foreign liquidation of American securities.

Paper Rate Cuts Suspended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended proposed reduced railroad freight rates on paper from New England points to Boston. The suspension was ordered until January 26, 1940. The rates had been scheduled to take effect June 26.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 94

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on June 14, 1939, for the quarter ending June 30, 1939, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on July 15, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1939. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

San Francisco, California.

Trip Deprecates Government Hold On Economic Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rising weakness in the guilder and the impending test of the Netherland's cabinet unity over the question of rising national debt gives extra significance to certain parts of the current report of the Netherlands Bank published this month. The report particularly decried the unfortunate rearmament race which is threatening the comparatively favorable position of the Netherland fisc.

Last year's annual report carried somewhat similar observations. It noted that "it is a striking fact that in those countries which have lost sight of practical possibilities, or have tried the most experiments in economic planning and influencing business conditions, either the recovery has been most retarded or the recession has been most marked."

Deplores Artificial Practices

The report, which presents the view of Dr. L. J. A. Trip, president of the Netherlands Bank and former head of the Bank for International Settlements, takes a rather clouded look at the world situation, warning that the trend toward isolation and increasing war preparations push monetary stability further into the future while artificial practices in use in most parts of the world restrict trade and retard economic revival.

Depreciated money, heavier government expenditures and growing budgetary deficits, Dr. Trip said, while productive of no lasting improvement, were tending to become permanent and yet he could not see how such policies could be carried on much longer. The interference by governments in practically every branch of economic life would, he believed, result only in further rigidity, higher prices and increased cost of production, with resultant heavier burden on the consumer, decrease in consumption and growth of unemployment.

More Production the Answer

"It is true," he said, "that the government could, by distributing money, create the impression for a certain time that the consumers have increased purchasing power at their disposal: but as experience has already taught and as the future will certainly show once more in a painful manner, this is only a question of shifting purchasing power, the result of which can be neither sound nor lasting.

"Only cheaper and more extensive production, gradually increasing international trade, and the liberation of economic life from the innumerable empediments which are constantly neutralizing the essential elasticity in prices and costs of production, and from the excessive burden of taxation in various forms, which is stifling private initiative and investment, can bring goods within reach of consumers on a larger scale and at lower prices. Only then will sound and lasting purchasing power and a permanent increase of employment be created."

Deprecating monetary manipulations by governments, he said that the "inexpediency of such manipulations is now recognized in wider circles" and that "the freedom in the monetary field which nearly all countries have now reserved for themselves makes it less likely for an individual country to be able to improve its position by making use of this artificial device."

He declared that the link between the dollar and gold was extremely important to the rest of the world and expressed the opinion "that we cannot dispense with gold as an international means of payment."

Coastwise Shipping Fighting Battle Over Rates, Regulation

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The humble pedestrian business of intercoastal and coastwise shipping is getting into the news in a big way in recent months.

Strange to say, our intercoastal ships actually carry more tonnage than do foreign-going American flag ships. They carry about 100,000,000 tons a year, against only about two-thirds that tonnage carried between this country and foreign ports. "To preserve the proper perspective, however," as the Maritime Commission said in its recent comprehensive survey of coastwise and intercoastal shipping, it should be pointed out that the railroads carry about a billion tons of freight and the trucks about 300,000,000 tons.

Coastal shipping is too peaceful and unspectacular to make the news often. It is the oldest form of American transportation, and the slowest. The bulk of it is in heavy, low-value goods like lumber, oil, coal, phosphates, iron and steel, and the like.

High Value of Coastal Shipping

Its recent news value began with the Maritime Act of 1936, the basic charter of our present program of reconstruction of American shipping. That Act called on the newly created Maritime Commission to make a general report on American shipping, and a special report on coastwise and intercoastal shipping. (It is all coastwise, but intercoastal shipping is what goes through the Panama Canal, and handles about 7,000,000 tons a year out of the 100,000,000 tons handled by all coastwise shippipg.)

The Maritime Commission's report came out March 15. It was in many ways parallel to its survey of our foreign-going shipping. It found that coastwise shipping was highly valuable to our economy in the handling of bulk goods, and of even more importance to national defense than foreign-going American-flag ships for the simple reason that in case of war some of the foreign-going ships might be locked up abroad but all the coastwise ships would be right here.

But the survey also made the unhappy discovery that, like the foreign-going fleet, the domestic fleet is sadly aging. In fact, the Commission said about 99 per cent of the freight vessels in the domestic trade must be replaced within the next six years. Their average age is now 20 years, and that of the combination freight and passenger vessels about 16½ years.

This picture is just about as bad as that of the foreign-going fleet, and like the latter, the domestic ships are largely owned by firms very short on cash for replacement. At the end of 1937 the leading commercial carriers had only about $13,000,000 cash among them and $24,000,000 of net current working assets. Like the foreign fleet, the domestic fleet is mostly Hog Islanders picked up from the Government at bargain prices after the war.

Shipping Battle-Royal

The fleet has been kicked around by the railroads, protected only by the long-and-short haul clause and ICC rate control, without which the railroads could if they wanted to put the whole coastwise shipping business out of commission in short order with fighting rates and then recoup from shippers later. And lately the domestic fleet has been kicked around by labor, which is tired of cramped living quarters and in its new-found power has recently all but invaded the quarter-deck on many lines.

The Commission made numerous recommendations, some of which appeared early in the present session of Congress in H. R. 5130, one of the two "Bland" bills (Representative Bland is chairman of the House Marine and Fisheries Committee). This bill was recommended out by the Committee, then taken back and rewritten somewhat without much changing the matter and re-recommended as H. R. 6746, under which number it is now before the House. It has Maritime Commission sponsorship, and embodies, among other things, a "scrap-and-build" program.

The Coastwise Situation

The Commission proposes the turn-in to the Commission of old (17 years) or obsolete tonnage at its "fair and reasonable market value, as a credit against new construction."

This recommendation applies also to foreign-going tonnage, but has particular application to domestic because in recent years, when the foreign-subsidised competition got too hot, American-built ships on foreign lines have been transferred to coastwise operations here, which are closed to foreign-flag ships; and there may be more of this transfer.

One such was recently avoided in the case of the American Scantic ships. This Moore-McCormack-owned line is taking over some slick new C-2 ships for its Scandinavian runs and might have been tempted to dump its old ships in the coastwise business had not a nice opening developed in the business of American Republics on the east coast of South America, where some ships are booked up already far through the summer.

The coastwise trade is not entirely satisfied with H. R. 6746 because their plight is so desperate that they feel it may not turn out to be liberal enough. That is because it gives the Maritime Commission, in their opinion, too great leeway in fixing turn-in value, which the bill would allow it to base on (1) scrap value; (2) depreciated value; and (3) market value in either world trade or domestic trade. That, they say, is quite some latitude.

Thorough Study Sought

Meantime, however, coastwise shipping has been forced out in front of the news by another development, namely the effort of the railroads to help themselves in the Wheeler-Truman bill (S. 2009), which would place coastwise shipping under the Interstate Commerce Commission. The coastwise peoples don't like that at all. They say the ICC is "railroad-minded."

They promptly knocked out of the bill the so-called "commodities clause" which divorces transportation from other industry. If left in it would have dealt a body-blow to much of our coastwise shipping which is owned by large lumber, oil, and steel interests—and much the most profitable part. Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has a large fleet of tankers, Bethlehem Steel owns Kalmar Steamship Company, U. S. Steel owns Isthmus Steamship, and so on.

Then they built a backfire against S. 2009 in the form of the other "Bland Bill," H. R. 4307, which instead of putting them under the ICC would have put them under a five-man commission of two from the ICC, two from the Maritime Commission, and one appointed by the President.

This H. R. 4307 has now been sidetracked, and in its place has appeared House Joint Resolution 332, which has now been recommended by the House Marine and Fisheries Committee to the House Committee of the Whole. It would automatically blanket out S. 2009 by calling for a thorough-going study of the whole transportation problem by a House special committee to include two members from the House Commerce Committee, two from Marine and Fisheries, three from the Agriculture Committee, and two from the Rivers and Harbors. (The Roads Committee is reported aggrieved at being left out, since it oversees highway trucking.)

Rates Subject of Dispute

(S. 2009, having passed the Senate, is now in the House Interstate and Foreign Committee, under Representative Lea, whose own bill has been lost track of. This Committee is working on a new draft, expected out any time. Final prospects for S. 2009 are reported thin.)

Meantime, however, coastwise shipping is in the news in one more way, through a knock-down-and-drag-out fight over rates. There has been a double rate structure, with higher "A" rates for the four common carriers giving the most frequent service, and "B" rates for the others.

Recently the Shepard Steamship Company of Boston, allied to large lumbering activities in the Pacific Northwest, was annoyed because it had to pay even higher than "A" rates on certain shipments it couldn't handle at the time in its own ships. Since its ships carry its own lumber eastward and then would otherwise return westward empty, they pick up common carrier cargoes westbound. So they started cutting rates, Kalmar followed.

The Maritime Commission has power to suspend such rates for intercoastal shipping under a 1933 Act and for all coastwise traffic under a 1938 amendment to the 1936 Shipping Act. So it is holding hearings here in Brooklyn, having already held them in other prominent ports, and the whole rate structure is in the argument.

Minimum Wage Hearing Develops Conflicting Views

ATLANTA, June 27 (AP)—Conflicting opinions as to what effect a proposed 32½ cent-an-hour minimum wage for the textile industry would have on the South appeared today in conjunction with a hearing before wage-hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews.

Dr. H. C. Nixon, a college professor and the first witness to testify, asserted yesterday the proposed minimum wage would aid rather than deter employment and would prepare the way for prosperity by enlarging the mass purchasing power of the South.

Dr. Nixon further declared that raising the wage minimum also would bring political and economic stability, although he conceded some mills might have to close.

A contrary opinion of the efficacy of the wage minimum came from President K. P. Lewis of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, in a statement today. Opponents of the proposal are to start presenting their formal arguments Wednesday.

Sees More on Relief

Mr. Lewis contended the 32½ cent an hour minimum wage would strike "at the heart of the South's principal industry" and would throw "additional thousands of its workers on relief."

This, he added, "is, to put it mildly, a somewhat strange approach to the solution of economic problem number one."

The proposed minimum, he said, "would increase manufacturing costs of Southern textile mills more than a great number of them can pay and continue operating.

"An overwhelming majority of the mills have been operating at a loss since 1937, and earned modest profits in only three out of the past 10 years. It is apparent that this increase in costs cannot be taken out of profits.

"Higher prices for goods sold is the only possible solution for these proposed higher costs, if the bulk of the Southern branch of the industry is to continue operation."

Although the Atlanta hearings were arranged primarily for opponents, those favoring the minimum were given an opportunity to testify today and at the opening session yesterday. Representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, sympathetic to the proposed wage scale, arranged to present their views today.

Effect on Employment

Dr. Nixon, who was introduced as an "economist" and who said he planned to teach next fall at the University of Missouri, was questioned by Tyre Taylor, attorney for mills opposing the 32½ cent minimum, as to the possible plight of workers in the event mills were forced to close.

"What would happen to these workers?" Mr. Taylor asked.

"Some would migrate. Some might sell butter and eggs to those who do have jobs."

One of the points Administrator Andrews is considering before acting to approve or disallow the proposed minimum is its probable effect on employment.

Dr. Nixon voiced his opinion that workers thrown out of work by the closing of some mills would be absorbed more advantageously in more efficient mills, or would find other employment.

The proposed minimum, he said, would produce so many benefits that Southern mills unable to meet it should be willing to close.

U. T. W. for 40c Minimum

Also testifying yesterday were American Federation of Labor witnesses.

Asked whether the higher wage minimum would not accentuate the evils of the "stretch-out system," Elmer Estes of Atlanta, an organizer for the United Textile Workers of America, said the system already had been applied by some employers almost to the breaking point without additional compensation.

President C. M. Fox of the U. T. W. declared textile workers were disappointed because the minimum was not 40 cents.

Union officials were asked whether they had signed contracts in the south for less than the 32½ cent minimum.

John W. Pollard of Spartanburg, S. C., Vice President of the U. T. W., and L. James Johnson, of Bath, S. C., Southern Cotton Textile Federation vice president, testified they knew of no such contracts.

Gordon Chastain of Spartanburg, President of the Southern Cotton Textile Federation, asserted larger paychecks would permit workers to buy the clothes they badly needed and thus contribute to the prosperity of the mill operators.

FHA Modernization Insurance Extended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration notified banks of the extension for two years of its offer to insure modernization and repair loans to homeowners.

The extension, recently voted by Congress, decreases the maximum amount of insured modernization loans from $10,000 to $2,500.

Since 1934, except for about a year when the FHA's authority to insure this type of loan lapsed, $827,005,411 of such loans have been insured.

On modernization loans, the FHA insured up to 10 per cent of the loans, in contrast to its regular mortgage insurance system under which it insures the full value of a newly built or purchased home providing the mortgage does not exceed 80 or 90 per cent of the value of the property, depending on its price class.

Asks USHA Funds

Nathan Straus
United States Housing Administrator

Urges More Funds For USHA to Avoid Employment Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nathan Straus, United States Housing Administrator, told Congress that unless additional funds were made available for new USHA projects "a substantial interruption in employment and construction" was inevitable.

Mr. Straus testified before the House Banking Committee in behalf of a proposal to double USHA's authority to lend $800,000,000 for development of low-cost housing.

The administrator also urged approval of a request that $45,000,000 be added to USHA's fund for grants-in-aid to bring rentals within the reach of low income families. Congress already has appropriated $28,000,000 for this purpose.

Both proposals have been approved by the Senate and were incorporated by President Roosevelt in his $3,860,000,000 lending program.

Mr. Straus predicted that unless additional funds were made available a sharp decline would follow employment peak estimated to reach about 160,000 men in February and March of 1940.

He said, however, that if USHA were authorized to double its program the number of employed would increase steadily until it reached a peak of about 235,000 workers in March, 1941.

The administrator said that projects under the proposed expanded program would reach families with income ranging from about $450 a year in small localities to about $1,150 a year in the larger cities.

"Rentals will be the lowest achieved in recent times for decent housing, public or private," he predicted.

Hope of Australian Pact With U. S. Seen Virtually Abandoned

CANBERRA, Australia (AP) — Australian officials were reported to have vertually abandoned hope of negotiating a trade agreement with the United States.

One of the chief difficulties which have led to dropping of negotiations, after six months of exploratory talks, was the similarity of the farm products of the two countries.

Australia had hoped to gain an increased wool market but was confronted by objections of American sheep growers. The expanding Australian industrial development also produced difficulties.

During the year ended June 30, 1938, the United States sold Australia goods valued at £17,770,794 ($84,167,315) and in return purchased £8,713,628 ($40,779,779) of the commonwealth's products, leaving a balance of £9,057,166 ($42,387,468) in favor of the United States.

West Penn Power Plans Financing

WASHINGTON (AP)—West Penn Power Company, of Pittsburgh, filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering the intended issuance and sale of more than $29,000,000 of preferred stock.

The registration indicated the company proposed to issue and sell 297,077 shares of 4½ per cent cumulative preferred stock of $100 par value.

It was indicated also the company would retire its 6 and 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock. According to the statement, the company proposed to issue some 10-year promissory notes to effect the retirement of the 6 and 7 per cent preferred stock issues.

The company, a subsidiary of American Waterworks and Electric Company, Inc., a holding company, operates in Western and North Central Pennsylvania.

Details of the offering will be filed in an amendment to the statement.

Japanese Sugar Output

NEW YORK—Production of sugar in Japan, including the Island of Formosa, during the current 1938-39 season is forecast at 1,630,000 long tons, raw sugar value, as contrasted with 1,204,000 tons manufactured last season, an increase of approximately 35.4 per cent, according to advices received by Lamborn & Company from Tokyo.

Dr. Jordan Views World as Heading Toward Feudalism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSONBURG, N. J., June 27—Dr. Virgil Jordan, internationally known economist and head of the National Industrial Conference Board, sees the world headed back toward feudalism, and in an address before the ninth annual economic conference for engineers at Stevens Engineering Camp here last night refused to make any recommendations that would reverse such a trend. He reviewed the world as darkly as he ever has looked on it, basing his observations on what he said was history.

The Roosevelt Administration came in for brief review by him, and while he did not attribute to it prime responsibility for the situation in the United States, which he saw as headed back to out-moded forms of government, he saw it as one of the contributing causes for the reversion. He predicted that President Roosevelt would be elected for a third term.

"During the past quarter century, we have witnessed in Western Europe and America the rebirth of the ancient principle of the absolute state in a new form streamlined by modern science and technology," Dr. Jordan said. "Even the economic royalists of yesterday have given way to the royal economists of today.

Rapid Political Retrogression

"Since the last World War, and largely as a result of it, western civilization has suffered the most rapid and pervasive political retrogression ever experienced in any period in modern history. In nearly every country we have seen restored within less than a generation the basic feudal principle of political ownership of management.

"The dogmas of modern statism have already been developed even in America into a mass religion, and the impulses of liberal humanism are being rapidly submerged and their expression eradicated."

Evidences of the trend back to feudalism, Dr. Jordan predicted, would be longer tenure of political power by personalities, parties and state agencies; multiplication of political dependents, eventual operation of private business in large part by political persons or agencies, disappearance of private employment and investment, diminution of value of private ownership of real property, decline of technological invention, and living standards, and control of investigation, education and communication by political agencies.

Need Production Incentive

At the fourth day session of the conference today, Arthur T. Davenport, general manager of Sweet, Orr & Co., told the meeting that American industry was confronted with the necessity for absolutely new techniques in creating incentives for production.

"The piece price which we have been brought up to regard as all-inclusive, has not been wholly satisfactory, and has failed in times when production was most needed," he said. "With the enactment of the Wages and Hours Bill, the minimum wage approaches satiety to the average operator, so much so, that the piece price is no longer an incentive and the employer, on his part, faces a breakdown of the cost system on which he has been depending so many years."

Other speakers at today's sessions were Dr. Richard S. Schultz, of the Psychological Corporation; W. W. Finlay, of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, and Dr. Charles Reitell, of the firm of Stevenson, Jordan and Harrison.

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ENGLAND

HALIFAX

(Continued)

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ENGLAND

HUDDERSFIELD

(Continued)

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ENGLAND

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

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Sunbonnet Sue

Golden Patch's Visit

A Story for Children

He lived far in the great forest beneath a giant oak tree and he was only as tall as a toadstool. His name was Truffles and it was said the trees had named him.

The trees were so tall and their leaves were so thick that Truffles had never seen the blue sky or the stars or the moon or the sun. What i- more Truffles had never seen a sunbeam dancing on the ground.

Truffles knew nothing about sunbeams. He was a sober little elf. He had never been heard to laugh. Indeed he had never been seen to smile. The leaves whispered about him, the leaves thought it a pity.

Now one day the leaves got so excited whispering about Truffles that they twisted and turned and lo! a sunbeam shot down between them and fell on the ground at Truffles' feet.

"By my red jacket," Truffles cried, "what is that?" He put out a tiny finger and touched the sunbeam. It was warm. Truffles stared at it and presently it began to dance.

"By my red jacket," Truffles cried again, "what are you doing, Golden Patch? I believe you are beckoning me. Go on. I'll follow."

Down through the woods they went, Truffles and the sunbeam. Truffles was dancing now. His feet were as light as thistledown. He had never felt like this. He did not know what was happening to him. Up and down and round about.

They came to a brook and the little brook sang as it went along.

"What is it singing, Golden Patch?" Truffles asked. "Is it singing about us?"

With a flash the sunbeam jumped into the water. How he sparkled there! Truffles was excited. "Are you beckoning me in the brook?" Truffles asked. "Right-o, in I come." And splashing and swimming Truffles followed the sunbeam across the brook and up on the further bank.

"That was good, Golden Patch," he said and he made a strange sound that might have been a laugh, only Truffles had never been heard to laugh.

His tiny red jacket dripping he followed sunbeam on and on. Up and down and round about. "Golden Patch," he cried, "shall I sing a song?" And much to his surprise Truffles heard himself singing a jolly tune.

"I don't know where I learned it, Golden Patch," he said. "It must have been hidden away in my heart."

Truffles' feet went up and down. He skipped. He whirled. "The strange part of it is, Golden Patch, I don't seem to get tired," he said. "I guess light hearts make light feet. What was that?" Sunbeam stood still, so did Truffles. "I know what it was," Truffles cried. "It was laughter, that's what it was. I laughed!"

At that the sunbeam vanished Truffles put his hands to his face. It glowed. Truffles was smiling!

"By my red jacket," he cried, and looking up he saw that he was back home beneath the giant oak tree.

"Where have you been, Truffles?" the leaves whispered. "You're smiling."

"I've been dancing with Golden Patch," Truffles answered.

"And where is he now?" the leaves asked.

"I don't know," Truffles said. "He's gone."

"We know," the leaves whispered. "Listen!" And in a soft rustle they said:

"Sunbeam's not gone
He's here the while!
See, he shines in
Your happy smile."

Bible Facts

Gashmu

In his letter to Nehemiah, which sought to intimidate the courageous Hebrew leader, Sanballat, the Samaritan reports that it was rumored "among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it" (Neh. 6:6) that the Jews planned to rebel against the power of Persia, and that Nehemiah himself expected to become their king.

"Gashmu" is simply a variant spelling and pronunciation of the name "Geshem," which is applied to this personage in other passages in the book of Nehemiah; and scholars contend that Gashmu was the pronunciation in the dialect of North Arabia.

We learn that this Gashmu or Geshem was an Arabian (Neh. 2:19 and 6:1), and we find him joining with Sanballat in a crafty effort to persuade Nehemiah to leave his post at Jerusalem and confer with them on the plain of Ono (Neh. 6:2). He is also mentioned in company with Tobiah the Ammonite.

Brevities

Des Moines Register: If they're going to start banning movies for being "historically untrue," that means good-by to all costume pictures.

Punch ©: It is stated on excellent authority that Tube railway-carriages capable of holding twice as many people are being contemplated, so that four times as many people will be able to squeeze into them.

Giant's Golf Tee

Monitor Camera Club from Anne Morgan, Gwelo, South Rhodesia, South Africa

Two Youngsters Perch on One of the Peculiar Formations Found in Certain Sections of the Midlands of South Africa.

Alcohol as a Remover

Someone has said that alcohol will remove stains from summer clothes.

This may be true, but stains from summer clothes are not the only things alcohol will remove.

Alcohol will remove the stain all right, but it will remove the summer clothes as well, and also the spring clothes, and the autumn clothes, and the winter clothes.

Alcohol will not only do this for the man who drinks it, but it will do it for all those for whom he is responsible.

Alcohol will remove good food from the dinner table, and shoes from the baby's feet. . . .

It will remove smiles from the face, and laughter from the lips of innocent children.

It will remove school books from the arms and hopes from the hearts of your boys and girls, and then the shoes from their feet, and the warm clothing from their bodies. . . .

It will remove fame and leave shame.
It will remove plenty and leave poverty.
It will remove honor and leave humiliation.
It will remove fine homes and leave hovels.

In fact, alcohol will remove anything from stains on summer clothes to the greatest fortunes ever amassed by intelligent man. . . .—Christian Herald.

In Lighter Vein

Glossary of War Terms

War: A sanguinary conflict between two or more nations, or parts of nations, in which right is always on each side, and wrong on the other; sometimes caused by

Militarism: What the other side is always guilty of, and opened by a

Declaration of War: A carefully worded communication from one nation showing that the fault is all the other fellow's, and

War Propaganda: The publication of news items and bits of history showing that the people of the other country are brutes, butchers, etc., and that their ancestors were all morons, for the purpose of helping out

Conscription: A universal expedient which, no matter how patriotic you may be, makes you dig up all the reasons in the world why the other fellow should be taken before you are to follow the

War Leaders: The fellows who stay a safe distance behind the firing line, and be a

War Hero: Any soldier going to war, as distinguished from a

Tramp: The same soldier looking for a job after the war is over.

What Did He Expect?

A bus stopped and the conductor looked up the steps expectantly, but no one descended and at length, he ran up the steps impatiently!

"Here you!" he said to a man on top of the bus, "Don't you want the Houses of Parliament?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well," retorted the conductor, "come down for them. I can't bring them up to you!"—Kentish Mercury.

Daily Anecdote

Music in Haste

The incomparable genius of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart manifested itself in many paradoxes, not the least of which was the composition of works rich in inspiration, faultless in development, and cameo-perfect in form—not with slow, painstaking labor, but in the hasty, unstudied manner of a hack musician turning out a popular tune. This was accounted for, in part, by the fact that most of his works were fully conceived before they were committed to paper.

Once when he was commissioned to write an orchestral work for Emperor Joseph, he had so little time before the scheduled performance that he did not have time to write his own part. When the work was performed, the Emperor, everlastingly curious, peeped over Mozart's shoulder and was surprised to discover that the composer's music sheet contained only empty lines. "Where is your part?" the Emperor demanded.

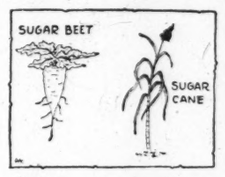
"Here," replied Mozart, putting his hand to his forehead, and continuing with his part with his accustomed ease and assurance.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Cane Sugar Is Sweeter Than Beet Sugar?

The name "sugar" is applied to a large number of substances, of which some of the more familiar are sucrose, glucose, lactose, maltose, and dextrose. The white sugar which we serve at the table is practically wholly sucrose, and may have been extracted from either the sugar beet or sugar cane.

About a hundred years ago, sugar was almost exclusively a royal delicacy. Today it is a common commodity in all civilized parts of the world. Its present



abundance is due partly to the development of the beet-sugar industry.

The sugar beet is related to the common red garden beet. It was developed, however, from a white beet grown as feed for cattle in Silesia. The first sugar to be obtained from beets was obtained by a German chemist named Marggraf, in 1747. By careful selection over a period of years, the sucrose content in the white beet has been quadrupled, the original 5 per cent having now reached as much as 20 per cent or more.

Sugar cane, on the other hand, is a towering grass, reaching in some instances a height of 20 feet. In harvesting, the stems (which may be two to three inches in diameter) are cut off near the ground. The leaves and upper joints of the stem are cut off, and the remaining stems taken to the sugar mill, where the material is crushed, squeezing out the plant juices which contain about 15 per cent sucrose.

In spite of the difference in the appearance and character of their sources, there is no difference in the degree of sweetness between cane sugar and beet sugar. Raw cane sugar and raw beet sugar, however, do have differences of color, odor, and flavor, and raw cane sugar is edible, while raw beet sugar is not. But when completely refined, cane and beet sugar are colorless and odorless and chemically identical in composition. Both contain about 99.8 per cent of sucrose and one cannot be distinguished from the other by chemical analysis.—W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Quotation

OUR daily duties are a part of our religious life just as much as our devotions are.
—BEECHER.

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.

IF THE 22,500,000 TONS OF CEMENT POURED INTO THE GRAND COULEE DAM WERE MADE INTO A SINGLE BLOCK, ITS BASE WOULD BE THE SIZE OF A CITY BLOCK, AND ITS HEIGHT NEARLY THREE TIMES THAT OF THE EMPIRE STATE BLDG.
ONE INCH OF RAIN DEPOSITS 226,512 POUNDS OF WATER ON A SINGLE ACRE OF LAND!
DIPLOMA
R.F.D.
U.S. COLLEGES CATER TO THE EDUCATION NEEDS OF 250,000 PERSONS BY THEIR CORRESPONDENCE AND EXTENSION COURSES

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Peace Army

London

Pierre Ceresole, a Swiss and a pacifist, was sent to prison as a war resister. After his release, in 1920, he organized the Service Civil Volontaire International, a fellowship of peace workers, whose object was to offer free labor in reconstruction work. Membership was open to all. The laborers were to work without pay, under discipline like that of an army, in any country needing their assistance.

The first job of the international pick-and-shovel brigade was a five months' reconstruction project on one of the World War battlefields near Verdun. Ten volunteers rebuilt a road, erected five barns, filled shell holes, leaving the place ready once more for human habitation.

A short while later, the village of Schaan, Liechtenstein, was swept by a great flood which buried the fertile fields under tons of mud and stones. At Pierre Ceresole's call for volunteers, laborers from 22 nations assembled in the small village. Working without pay, accepting only living expenses, the volunteers built a railway and moved the mud and debris from the fields.

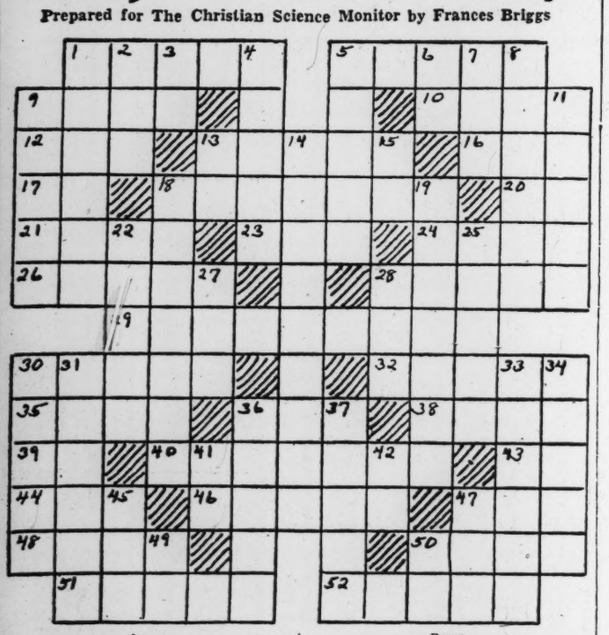
Under Pierre Ceresole, the army which builds and never destroys, has labored in stricken communities in many sections of the world, proving that nation can stand by nation, and that good will is not lacking among the people of the earth.

A Verse for Today . . .

But my God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus.—PHIL. 4:19.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was fifth of minor prophets?
5—"Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his——?"
9—Who was son of Eliezer?
10—Olive oil is used in making what?
12—What is a valuable timber and shade tree?
13—What is a commune of Switzerland on Lake of Constance?
16—What river of France flows into the Rhine?
17—Third note of scale is what?
18—What is a city of British India?
20—Thousandth of an ampere is what (abbr.)?
21—What is another term for the Orient?
23—What is the hawthorn or its blossoms?
24—What town was taken and plundered by captains of Ben-hadad?
26—Solomon sacrificed 120,000 what at dedication of temple?
28—Either side of a fortification is what?
29—What is capital of Sweden?
30—Literary sequel is what?
32—Horse is guided by what?
35—What was name of river where Daniel's vision occurred?
36——— of Marmara is in Turkey, between Europe and Asia?
38—Two-toed sloth is what?
39—Manuscript (abbr.).
40—What was one of cities of Zebulun?
43—House of Commons (abbr.).
44—Who is a character in Spenser's "Fairie Queene"?
46—What was one of most ancient cities of Syria?
47—What is a river of North Carolina?
48—Very small and close apartment is what?
50—Skin of a calf's head is called what?
51—Who was father of Ittai?
53—If you were in Manchester, N. H., in what direction would you travel to reach Nashua?

Down

1—What king of Judah was son of Amon and Jedidah?
2—What is a town of Soviet Russia, Asia?
3—Symbol for neon is what?
4—Who was king of Gezer at time of conquest of southwestern part of Palestine?
5—— —— River is a tributary of Peace River, Alberta, Canada?
6—What is singular of "ossa"?
7—Who was a king of Hamath?
8—Flesh of what fish is of an orange-pink color when cooked?
9—What was first name of poet who wrote "The Bigelow Papers"?
11—Heavy thick board is what?
13—What is the three-toed sloth?
14—What is one of an Arabian breed of small sheep?
15—What city of Egypt is mentioned in Jer. 46:25?
18—What is name of a Prussian seaport?
19—Lime tree or its flower is called what?
22—What river rises in Monte Rosa and flows to Po?
25—Who was second son of Simeon?
27—Who was an American poet, novelist, and critic?
28—On account of
30—What is chiefly valuable for its content of tannin?
31—What is a province of Irish Free State?
33—Who was a Levite of II Chron. 31:13?
34—What city of Bolivia was named in honor of Bolivia's first president?
36—Who was one of first to meet David at Manhanaim on his flight from Absalom?
37—Agalloch wood is what?
41—Head of Janus was on what Roman coin?
42—Exist.
45—Who was first high priest in line of Ithamar?
47—What is singular of "Tates"?
49—Pound (abbr.).
50—What is a measure used in China?

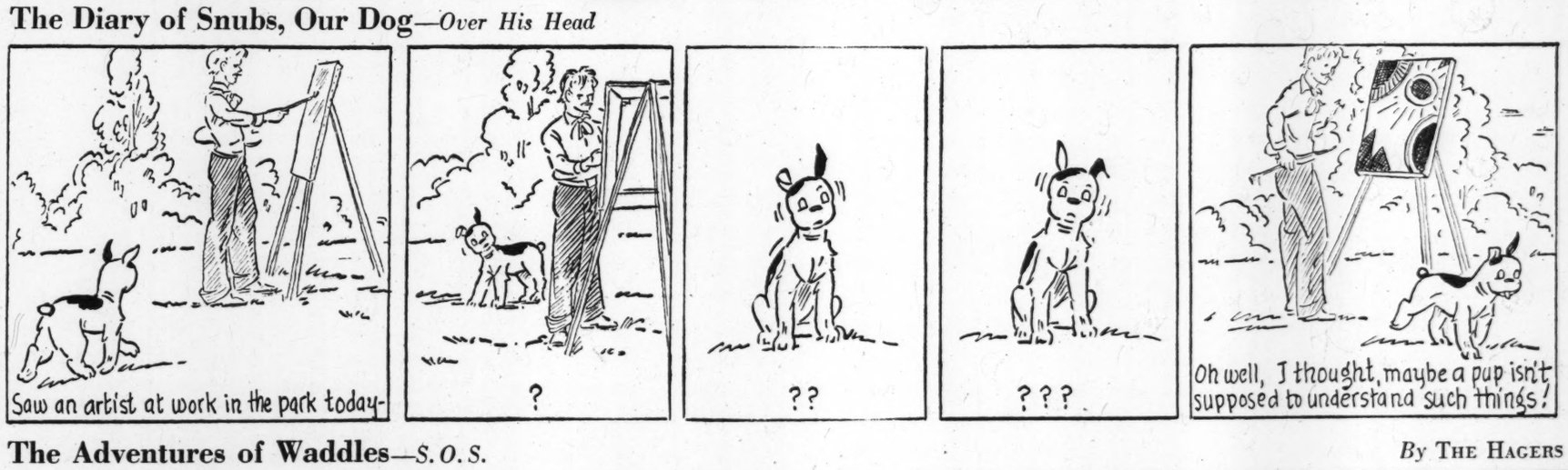
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On Second Thought*

By LE PELLEY

BENJAMIN — WHEN IS THIS BIG RACE TO BE HELD ?
IGUB GLUB UGUB GLERG OOGY —
WHAT WAS THAT ?
I SAID, FOUR DAYS FROM TODAY, Mom
NOW DO THOSE CARS GO VERY FAST ?
WELL, I'LL TELL YOU - HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A FLASH OF LIGHTNING GO 100 MILES ACROSS THE SKY ??
BENJAMIN !!
ER...NO... THEY DON'T GO VERY FAST —
LE Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Over His Head*



The Adventures of Waddles—*S. O. S.*

By THE HAGERS

"A LETTER, WADDLES, CAME FOR YOU, IN AUNT MATILDA'S WRITING, TOO."
ITS BRIEF CONTENTS THREE TIMES I READ. THIS IS WHAT AUNT MATILDA SAID:
"DEAR WADDLES, I AM QUITE PERPLEXED, AND DON'T KNOW WHAT I SHOULD DO NEXT."
DEAR AUNT MATILDA. WELL SHE KNEW WHAT NEPHEWS, ON THE JOB, WOULD DO.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Balancing Peace

In the absence of collective security, balance of power becomes a next-best bulwark of peace. But the balance of power to which peace-seeking nations must look today is a *world* balance, as distinguished from a European balance. This is as true for the United States as for any nation. And in a world from which the United States cannot float off into untroubled space, Americans have to face, whether they wish to or not, the fact of their own interest in law and order.

Few reports underscore more emphatically the interdependence of communities geographically remote from one another than that which describes the agreement between the United States and Great Britain to exchange respectively cotton for rubber. The cotton is as unwanted in America as the rubber is wanted. And the agreement covers only a fraction of the possible economic collaboration to be accomplished between the two countries.

The facts implied in this agreement have bearing on the Congressional debate over American neutrality which is now under way. As "unfortunate" as M. Bonnet's expression of a French desire to have America in the "peace front" may seem to isolationist opinion, objections still should be tempered by an increased recognition that the interests of the United States—even those touching on its supplies for self-defense—are interlocked at important points with those of the two leading European democracies.

* * *

It is not merely a matter of ideology. Strong speeches by German leaders, and reports of intensified war preparations in Germany, point to the possibility of a new crisis over Danzig in the near future, a crisis which would apparently be timed to take full advantage of British preoccupation in the Far East. But Britain's difficulties with Japan are not Britain's alone, as Japanese spokesmen themselves make all too clear. In Japan's encroachments on foreign rights in China lies a threat to American rights there. This threat is underscored in remarks by Japan's military authorities which show that such rights, as they are now constituted, do not fit Japan's concept of a "new order in Asia."

Americans have begun to realize that a Japan all-powerful in the Far East could menace also the flow of a strategic raw material—for peace or war purposes—to the United States. This material, significantly, is rubber. Americans are pulling nobody else's chestnuts out of the fire when they take an interest in Far Eastern developments which affect the legitimate position of Great Britain in that area.

* * *

But Americans are slower to recognize that their stake in a peaceful Europe is as great. Some of them do not pause to consider the illustrative fact that the continuing burdensome surplus of cotton which may now be exchanged for needed rubber is due in part to a lack of business confidence the world over, traceable directly to fear of war. Some consider it none of their business that this fear can be intensified at will by totalitarian governments so long as the military might and boldness of those governments remain unchecked by a corresponding counter-balance of determination and co-operation among nations whose prosperity is possible only in a peaceful world.

Because of these facts, Americans must base their decisions on neutrality legislation on a broad rather than narrow concept of American interest. A vote expressing the notion that the United States can insulate itself politically and economically against a war in which most of the other great nations of the world were engaged might do as much at this moment to encourage new ventures in aggression as would a return to the policy of Munich by the British Government.

That would not serve American desires to keep out of war. But to signalize America's determination to do its part toward maintenance of an orderly community would do much toward keeping everybody out of war.

According to radio news reports, the popularity ratings of "quiz" programs have fallen off sharply in recent weeks. However, there is nothing alarming in this report, as interest in "exams" is usually over about this time of year.

The average American boy spends nearly $16.29 on movies, and only $1.61 on peanuts. Alas. Remember the day when movies and peanuts went hand in hand?

Real Repertory?

Already the recent visit to London of the official company of the Comédie Française seems to be bearing fruit, in spite of the fact that the triumph of the Continental players of 1939 was not so overwhelming as that of the visit of 1879, when Sarah Bernhardt and Coquelin dazzled and astounded crowded and enchanted audiences.

The fact is that the English theater has always been deeply influenced by France. Dryden modeled his plays upon contemporary French drama. Bernhardt inaugurated an era of great personalities in the theater. Today the example of the Comédie Française appears to have inspired the Old Vic, London's only theater with a permanent policy, to establish a system of repertory.

It is true that there are repertory theaters all over Britain. These theaters are playing a heroic and successful part in the present dramatic renaissance in England. But, in spite of their name, they are not real repertory theaters. For they present a new play each week, instead of changing the bill nightly, thus keeping a permanent roster of plays, any one of which may be revived at any moment.

This is what is done at the Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon; but hitherto the difficulties of the system have seemed insuperable to London managements. Now, however, the Old Vic has announced its intention next fall of adventuring boldly into true repertory. It is an experiment that other managements will watch with close interest.

"Getting It Fixed"

The familiar Gilbert and Sullivan ditty about the policeman's lot not being a happy one found no application in Nashville, Tenn., recently when officers of the local department received a $5 bill in the mail from a man whom they had arrested for a traffic violation. The money was accompanied by a commendation of the officers' alertness to duty.

Some of the traffic violations for which John Motorist receives police tags or summonses are admittedly of a minor nature, and because they are of a minor nature the human tendency seems to be to try to "get it fixed." Many a police officer has become discouraged in carrying out his assignments because such a large proportion of motorists are able to "get it fixed."

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has said that if you can get a traffic violation "fixed" in your town you should be wary of your police department. The Nashville citizen who rewarded the arresting officers set an example of an attitude which if adopted by others would do much to raise the morale of many a police department. This is not to recommend sending a shower of $5 bills through the mail, but many a policeman would tell you it is reward enough to know that he has your support and that you won't try to "get it fixed" if you happen to err.

Ford Madox Ford

It was characteristic of Ford Madox Ford that he treasured and abetted his reputation as an enfant terrible of letters. However, a closer examination of his contribution to literature reveals a logical reason for this circumstance. He wanted writing to be as simple as the green grass. He laughed at anything not genuine.

Despite the obvious stature of his creative work, critics will find it difficult to place an accurate estimate on his prose and poetry. He was always searching for a new means of expression.

But his service to letters does not end in what he wrote. He once said: "I am alone among English-born writers to bother my head about the 'how' of writing." In 1897 Conrad, then scarcely known, wrote Ford and asked him to collaborate in the writing of several projected novels. Conrad was interested in discovering a new form for the novel, Ford added his enthusiasm for the "how." Ford's influence on Conrad was considerable. Its ultimate value to the master of prose will remain a disputed point with students of Conrad's career.

As editor of the renowned Dial, Ford printed the first work of such eminent authors as D. H. Lawrence, T. S. Eliot, H. M. Tomlinson and others. He knew the great literary figures of the past fifty years and has left intimate pen portraits of most of them. His signature on the collected work of his period is unmistakable and valuable.

Barter

A Bloc for Everybody

Blocs to the right of them, blocs to the left of them seem to beleaguer any in Congress who stand for economy and a longer view of the national interest in the United States.

The nation has just listened to a filibuster by the "silver bloc" trying to obtain from the Government $1.27 an ounce for silver, which is worth about one-third that price. Meanwhile the "farm bloc" has made the House of Representatives accept the Senate amendment which added $338,000,000 in subsidies to the agriculture appropriation bill. And there are intimations that votes were furnished by the "relief bloc," which will expect in turn enough farm votes to liberalize the WPA appropriation bill.

In the background are other blocs, such as a pork barrel bloc, an old-age pensions bloc, the veterans' bloc, and some remnants of the forerunner of them all, the tariff bloc. Sometimes it almost seems that the hope of safeguarding the interests of the nation at large depends on the falling out of such groups with one another in the course of their logrolling. But there is more ground for encouragement than that. The recognition that the soundness of the national credit is basic to the welfare of all is spreading in Congress and out. Some notable reversals have been made in the spending tide, though its force yet is far from checked.

There should be, and is, a growing devotion to the welfare of the nation as a whole, rising above the selfish interest of any section or group. This larger loyalty is an interest in the advancement of the whole United States along the lines of the aphorism of President Cleveland that, "It is the duty of the people to support the government, not of the government to support the people." Danger lies in the draining of the Treasury by a succession of pressure-group subsidies, whereas the maintenance of a financially responsible government is basic to everybody's advancement.

It would be good to see the various special interest blocs melt, give up their dross and fuse into one big bloc devoted to the common welfare. Failing this, there needs to be some renunciation of group claims in allegiance to a national welfare bloc that can outweigh all the little special interest blocs.

This is a bloc to whom all are eligible. An American doesn't have to own a silver mine, raise cotton or wheat, work on the WPA, be over 65 years old, have a military record, or be engaged in a tariff-protected industry in order to have a stake in the national welfare. But if he does belong to one of these or similar groups and can at the same time appreciate the interests of his fellow citizens differently situated, the more credit to him.

How about a bloc to block blocs—a *national* welfare bloc?

On Fighting Evil With Evil

By Harry Emerson Fosdick

Dr. Fosdick's Sermon

NEW YORK

This sermon by the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick is one of the most arresting utterances in connection with the gradual drift of the world toward a great conflagration that has come to my attention.

Never before have I so clearly grasped the force of Christ's teaching that the only way to overcome evil is with good. Who of us does not know by experience the power of that seemingly paradoxical formula in personal relationships?

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Excerpts From the Sermon

For some of us it is easier to believe in the Christian theology than in the Christian ethic. A generation ago many were saying: We cannot believe your Christian ideas of God, but the ethical principles of Jesus are the hope of the world.

Today, however, it is the ethical principles of Jesus that are difficult.

By the Christian ethic I mean no mere ordinary, humane decency, loving those who love us, but rather the radical, sometimes incredible, demands of Jesus that we love our enemies, that if smitten on one cheek we turn the other also, or if compelled to go one mile we go two instead, that we do good to those who hate us and pray for those who despitefully use us and persecute us. There is the rub today.

The reason for this is the extraordinary vividness with which a powerful temptation assails us all, the temptation to resist evil with evil. . . .

In personal relationships we are habitually tempted to meet bad temper with bad temper, resentment with resentment, sometimes chicanery with chicanery, and in all this we are morally sustained because we think we are resisting evil—as, indeed, we are, but *with evil.*

At that crucial point Jesus parts company with us. It is there that his revolutionary ethic begins.

Listen to him: "How can Satan cast out Satan?" Hidden away in the third chapter of Mark's Gospel that searching question stands, summing up, I think, the essential meaning of Jesus' way of life. "How can Satan cast out Satan?" How can evil be the cure of evil? How can two wrongs make a right?

No question could be more pertinent to our modern world where today violence rises on every side, ill-will is rampant, aggressive iniquities must be resisted by good men, and the temptation to fight evil with evil is almost irresistible.

What apes we are! We copy those we hate. We fight evil with evil and become the evil that we fight. We will conquer them, we say, and so first of all we let them make us in their image.

* * *

All this we do, thinking Jesus to be a visionary idealist. He is not. His ethic shows a more realistic insight into what is going on in this modern world than does our boasted hard-headedness.

Despite their governments, the people of all the nations in their hearts and homes want peace. Somewhere, sometime, millions of men and women must stand up and cry, We're through; we will not go on forever with war causing more war, causing more war, causing more war still.

If someone says, But we may be compelled to go to war! I ask only that the meaning of that be realistically faced. For in the war you say America is compelled to enter, every cruelty that human beings, implemented with unprecedented instruments, can inflict on human beings will be inflicted. . . .

Let us take a further step and note that whether or not this principle of Jesus that evil is not to be fought with evil appeals to us, depends primarily on what it is that most of all we want. Do we really want to cast out Satan? Do we most of all desire to get rid of the evil of the world? Multitudes of people want something else altogether—their own prestige, personal or national, their gain and profit, their vengeance even, or their private conquest. Of course, to such Jesus' ethic is preposterous.

If we say, in certain personal relationships this ethic can be made to work and it was only of these individual relationships that Jesus was thinking, I suspect that shows how little we know about Jesus' world. He was not tucked off in a forgotten corner of the earth. He lived on one of the major highways of the Roman Empire. Every breath of news, I suspect, from the Thames to the Euphrates soon or late came to Nazareth.

He lived in a violent generation when force ruled the world and might made right as terribly as it does today. He lived in a nation seething with violent revolt. He dealt not only with Saduccees, compromising with Rome; not only with Pharisees, waiting for their supernatural Messiah to come from heaven and redeem them; but with Zealots, fiery, militant, revolutionary rebels, crying out for bloodshed to make right their heinous wrongs.

This public situation, so dreadfully like ours, Jesus had in mind when he turned his back on revenge and bloodshed and based his ministry on undiscourageable good will.

* * *

How perennial a temptation that is! How terribly it assails us all today! To join forces with the devil to beat the devil, to fight evil with evil. . . .

This does not mean that all use of force is satanic. Coercion has its proper place in life, always indicating a pathological condition but capable of salutary use in the interests of the whole community, as, for example, against the insane or the criminal. Even in such realms, however, the Christian ethic has been so far influential that not retaliation but cure and reformation have become the test and aim of intelligent procedure.

Because one believes in municipal police one is not by any logic driven, as some seem to suppose, to believe in war. War is a highly specialized form of force, in its preparations, procedures, and results distinguishable from any other of force's exhibitions. One may believe in the police and think dueling wrong; one may grant the salutary nature of coercion communally applied for the good of all and still think gladiatorial shows are unmitigated and outmoded evil. . . .

Do not represent me as having said that it is simple to apply this principle to the world's large affairs. It is desperately difficult. No one of us is wise enough to see around the next corner. Only as Americans this seems clear, that we are at the fork of the road and that either we are going to throw the vast influence of this nation on the side of those constructive forces that make for international good will and conference instead of violence or else we are in for an era dominated by our aping of our enemies.

They make war! We make war! They build vast armaments! We build vast armaments! They use poison gas! We use poison gas! They say, All restrictions off on the most brutal instincts of mankind! We say the same, until once more, fighting evil with evil until we are the evil that we fight, far from conquering our enemies we let them make us after their own image.

So at long last, at the end of a ruinous era, we shall be facing again the question—which God grant us grace to face now before it is too late—"How can Satan cast out Satan?"

North . . South . . East . . West

The Governors Take a Hand

By Frank L. Perrin

During several days of the present week, in Albany, capital of New York State, visiting Governors from neighboring and distant commonwealths will sit around a common conference table. Partisan or political lines will be forgotten, or at least lack emphasis, in the commendable undertaking to emphasize and redefine a reasonable platform of state sovereignty. It is almost unanimously agreed, it may be assumed, by both Democratic and Republican executives, unless the desire to profit by the largess of a once rich Uncle Sam still persists, that the power and independence of the several states must again be definitely and emphatically asserted.

The conference now being held is the thirty-first annual meeting which has convened under like auspices. Perhaps it will develop that this is the most important of any of the series. Never, since reconstruction days, has the integrity of the independent functions of the individual states been so seriously threatened. Among the visiting Governors are those who, while nominally allied with the party now dominant nationally, are known to be entirely out of accord with so-called New Deal economic policies.

* * *

The etiquette of party regularity forbids, of course, the public announcement of determined opposition to the program of the Washington Administration. But it is an open secret that among the Governors who were elected on the Democratic tickets there are those who, when the proper time arises and the opportunity is presented, will, as defenders and champions of state rights, stand courageously in the ranks which are now forming, awaiting only a qualified outstanding leader.

As has been pointed out in this column previously, in discussing and appraising the duties and functions of the chief executives of some of the States, the responsibilities of the legislatures and Governors, without exception, have been tremendously increased because of the overlapping and infringement of Federal authority. Gradually the generosity of governmental lending agencies has upset and seriously disarranged local and state tax and revenue budgets. Farm and housing loans made in excess of the market or assessed value of properties pledged by mortgagees have resulted, as it should have been realized they must result, in forfeiture and surrender of the paper title to lands and houses. Bank loans guaranteed by Federal lending agencies have in numberless instances been foreclosed.

The result of this policy was inevitable. In state after state and city after city these foreclosed units are found to be non-productive of tax revenues, or, in many cases, to be actually exempt from taxation. Unless rigid economies are inaugurated in the states and cities, increasingly heavy tax burdens must fall upon the farms, factories and homes against which they can be levied and collected.

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It may be that the Republican Governors who this week are the guests of Governor Lehman in Albany will not be more eloquent and outspoken than their Democratic conference mates in emphasizing and denouncing the dangers of the increasing invasions of the rights and powers reserved to and heretofore exercised by the States. Traditionally, at least, the subscribers to the creed of the Jeffersonian Democrats are the champions and defenders of state rights. Many of these, regarding themselves as estopped by their own acts from questioning the wisdom of a party leader elected by their own votes, have remained silent. But there are significant and hopeful indications that they will not much longer feel bound by considerations of party peace.

The problem which the deliberating Chief Executives are facing in Albany, and which they have faced and must continue to face, is fundamental and vital. Among Governor Lehman's guests, it may be, there is one, and it may be more than one, who will emerge as a modern Paul Revere, equipped and ready to carry the warning message to the people. His mission will be a worthy one, but along the way traveled he will be spied upon and beset by those who would discourage and defeat him. The intrenched machine which the volunteers will defy is powerful because it has led so many to believe that those who direct it are merciful and charitable.

Mirror of World Opinion

"A Nation of Joiners"

America is a nation of joiners. People here join to form national associations and to hold national conventions of sausage manufacturers, of sidewalk superintendents formerly known as excavation amateurs, of members of the Smith family, of bald-headed men, of twins. The atrocious crime of being a nation of joiners used to be a standing reproach against the American democracy in the mad, glad, fat days of ten years ago and earlier, when apparently we had nothing else to worry us. . . .

Today we are of a mind to be thankful for the joining instinct. It is after all the voluntary action of free men. Basically it is the very same as the instinct for co-operation which is so enormously in favor among the democracies today. To join, to stand together, to rally in the hour of need is a fundamental American trait—even if it is often a case of people joining a special pressure group not in harmony with the general interest.

In the long run, better a nation with all kinds of pressure groups than a people reduced to a flat and dead uniformity by a single dominating pressure from above.—*New York Times.*

The Reader Remarks—

May 30—in Arkansas

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor recently stated that May 30 is not a holiday in Arkansas. I was born and brought up in Arkansaw (correct spelling) and May 30 was always observed in Ft. Smith: banks, schools, and post offices were all closed. There were parades and a program at National Cemetery.

Pueblo, Colo. (MRS.) P. M. M.

Editor's Note: Arkansas has not yet made it a legal holiday.

Monument

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I suggest that a monument be erected in Washington, D. C., to commemorate the heroic effort which was made by the twelve Senators and forty-eight Representatives, who opposed America's entry into the World War. Many monuments have been erected to commemorate war, why not a monument to promote peace? J. J. E.

South Bend, Ind.

Cartoon Comment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I write in appreciation of the drawn editorial that appears on the Editorial Page of The Christian Science Monitor each day. Not only does it hit the nail on the head of the issue of the day, it brings a humorous light to the issue and oftentimes a broad grin to my lips. B. K.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Submarine

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems a pity the editorial "Men and the Submarine" could not have been written in defense of something less deadly than the submarine. Rather than improve that diabolical machine, wouldn't it be better to put it out of existence? C. H. E.

Melrose, Mass.